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8 DECEMBER 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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8 DECEMBER 1986

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ANGOLA

CASTRO REITERATES SUPPORT FOR 'JUST, NOBLE CAUSE'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] "We intend to stand by the Angolan people until apartheid is abolished in South Africa," said Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State of Cuba, in a speech published recently in GRANMA.

During his recent visit to the People's Republic of Angola, Castro stressed the importance of internationalist troops in Angola as a factor of deterrence in southern Africa.

The Cuban leader defended the abolition of apartheid as an absolute condition for the withdrawal of internationalist troops. "Imperialism insists on linkage in solving the Namibian question. We now insist on another linkage: abolition of apartheid in order for Cuban troops to be withdrawn from Angola," he stated.

The Cuban leader clearly explained the new position of the Angolan and Cuban governments, breaking with the understanding that had been established for enforcing Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

The first phase of the understanding called for Cuban troops to withdraw to the 13th parallel. Following elections in Namibia, the Cuban and Angolan governments would consider a timetable for gradually withdrawing internationalist troops from Angola so long as the safety of the borders was ensured.

Because of Pretoria's refusal, the Angolan government, despite its flexibility, was forced to abrogate the plan. Addressing this subject at the next-to-last front-line summit meeting in Luanda, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that "Namibian independence alone is not a guarantee of peace in the region."

In his speech, Castro reviewed the history of his nation's internationalist assistance, which began in those tragic times when the Angolan people were facing South African aggression and other foreign forces whose objective was to install a puppet regime in Angola.

The Cuban leader deplored the nature of apartheid and defined it as the "greatest evil still surviving in mankind today. If the struggle of the Angolan people, aided by the Cuban people, is primarily targeted at apartheid and if the apartheid system is the source of instability in southern Africa, we can say that we are struggling for a just and noble cause," he said.

"The peoples of southern Africa know that if Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola before apartheid is dismantled, the independence, liberty and sovereignty of the countries in the region would be threatened," he added.

"Therefore," said Castro, "we are in Angola to fulfill our internationalist mission to all the peoples of southern Africa, who are not living in peace because of apartheid."

In this regard, the Cuban leader also stressed that the Cubans in Angola are not alone in building internationalism. The Angolan people are also taking part on behalf of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, the southern region as a whole and in short, for all Africa.

He also mentioned that his people are willing to remain in Angola to lend assistance "for another eleven years or ten times eleven years until apartheid is abolished. But this not likely to be necessary, because apartheid is moribund and the end will come soon."

"We don't think it will take another eleven years to finish off apartheid," he concluded.

8844

CSO: 3442/31

ANGOLA

COUNTRY ELECTED ICO VICE CHAIRMAN FOR 1986-1987 COFFEE YEAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] LONDON--At the 46th session of the International Coffee Organization held 15-25 September in London, the People's Republic of Angola was elected vice chairman of the organization for the 1986/87 coffee year, which begins on 1 October.

ANGOP learned Friday that Augusto Caetano Joao, Angolan vice minister for coffee, will assume the office of vice chairman of the board of directors by decision of the African coffee-producing countries. Peru was elected chairman.

Consequently, the People's Republic of Angola, one of the largest growers of hardy coffee, is listed by the ICO as a country with one of the most effective foreign marketing policies, because Angolan coffee is selling for good prices on the international market.

Caetano Joao, in explaining Angola's eminence in the world market, said that Angola's foreign marketing policies have been based on profitable prices regardless of whether countries were members or not, an approach which he said was defended by the ICO board.

He also went on to say that the secret of this policy is due to the belief abroad that Angola is committed to a well organized and well controlled state sector, quickly adding that "We shall continue to control exports so that the prices for Angolan coffee, which are known all over the world, and particularly quality, will really be protected."

With respect to the good prices paid for Angolan coffee on the international market, he stressed that "In this regard, more coffee should be offered for sale even if this means that we would have to produce much more in order to be able to choose the best quality and lots to meet consumer needs."

Asked about the reorganization of Angolan coffee plantations, Caetano Joao said that this policy was specifically based on the restructuring of the Angolan coffee production system as implemented in the reorganization of this state-owned sector under a commission set up in 1979, which had reorganized the state coffee sector by 1980, setting up 234 production companies on 215,000 hectares.

He noted that in order to stimulate production, social measures are now under way to provide workers on state-owned plantations with food, living space and schools for their children.

In fact, the vice minister also announced that the Angolan government approved a resolution earlier this year to set up a coffee development fund consisting of 20 to 30 percent of export receipts. The fund would assist not only state-owned companies, but also the peasants, small farmers and private companies.

He said that under the emergency program set up two years ago by the Party, the People's Republic of Angola will make major investments in propagation equipment, especially nurseries, in order to begin shortly a propagation project generally designed to replace old trees, some of which are over 30 years old.

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CSO: 3442/31



ANGOLA

#### FAPLA RECRUITMENT BEGINS IN HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] HUAMBO--On Tuesday the Huambo Recruitment and Mobilization Center began a new drive to enlist young men into the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) with a ceremony directed by Lucio do Amaral, assistant provincial commissar for production.

At the ceremony, which was attended by the first group of candidates to this branch of the Armed Forces, messages from the Party youth organization and the Angolan Mothers Organization were read, strengthening the youths' desire to defend their threatened country and stressing the mothers' pride at their sons' enlistment in FAPLA.

In a message to the JMPLA-JP, Hoji Ya Henda, the heroic commander and current idol of Angolan youth, mentioned the young guerrillas' brave spirit and courage in the first and second wars of national liberation. It was during the first of these wars that he became famous for his valor.

In a short speech to the candidates, Do Amaral stressed the great need for young men to enlist in the Armed Forces to ensure that the gains won at such great cost by the Angolan people will be held and to redouble the struggle against puppet forces until they are totally wiped out.

He encouraged the candidates to approach their future Army assignments with a sense of determination and self-sacrifice, stressing that defense of the country is everyone's duty.

For their part, one of the young men, on behalf of the group, expressed their commitment to the new duties awaiting them, saying how honored they felt in knowing that will be going into the glorious FAPLA.

Prior to the ceremony, which was held at the Youth Reporting and Transit Center, the assistant provincial commissar for production toured the center's facilities at leisure and was briefed on their use and purpose.

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CSO: 3442/31

ANGOLA

CHIULO HOSPITAL IN LUBANGO DESCRIBED, DIFFICULTIES CITED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Lubango--The Catholic mission hospital in Chiulo is one of the centers of its kind in which scientific medicine is practiced quite seriously, often doing the impossible to save human lives, as JORNAL DE ANGOLA was told by its director, Dr Mary Veronica Fitzgerald, commenting on the results accrued since the hospital's founding in 1957.

The center is nearly 260 kilometers from Lubango, and is staffed by personnel who are essentially of Irish nationality. At present, the hospital has six female physicians, including five who are Irish and one a Nigerian, specializing in surgical medicine, gynecology, pediatrics, tropical diseases and orthopedics.

With 70 workers, the hospital holds out-patient clinics three times a week, with two doctors, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, treating as many as 200 patients per day, in all fields.

During the year, the center performed 400 major operations, a number which, according to Dr Mary Veronica, varies from one year to the next, since this is a war zone. Prominent among the major operations cited are those performed on lungs, open abdomen, and jaws, surgery on bone fractures which require pins or clamps, as well as fixation operations involving bones and skin.

As the hospital director also remarked, this year, between January and August, the hospital held an average of 20,000 consultations; whereas, the year before, 40,592 out-patient consultations were held, including 3,299 prenatal, 6,430 for children up to age 5, 29,452 for adults, as well as nearly 2,000 cases involving deliveries, tooth extractions, and eye examinations.

Also last year (according to that official), they provided 12,874 DPT, BCG, taxoid tetanus, poliomyelitis, yellow fever, typhoid, and measles vaccinations. The hospital has 200 in-patient beds for medicine, maternity, and pediatrics, and a (provincial) sanatorium, the latter with 66 patients.

In addition to a leprosarium, located 2 kilometers from the hospital and accommodating over 100 lepers, it has a first-aid clinic operating 24 hours a day, a prenatal section, a vaccination section, one for public health, an

X-ray laboratory, an operating unit, and a pharmacy. The only analysis laboratory in existence makes angiological, bacteriological, and microbiological tests; and note was taken of the lack of a blood bank and donors, and, in most instances, of ECD bottles to preserve the blood for direct transfusion.

The X-ray section is used for emergency X-rays of bones, lungs, and chest, and for hetero-sarppingogram X-rays.

Pneumonia, anemia, malaria, and tuberculosis are the most common diseases (according to Dr Veronica), and diseases of the bones, lungs, and joints are becoming increasingly frequent. The director stressed that malaria has been more complicated than in previous years, because there have been cases with congenital anomaly, and cases most often caused by malnutrition, which entails negative effects on the newborn. Most of the diseases originate in different parts of the country, because the hospital is visited by citizens from all areas, mainly from the provinces of Uije, Benguela, Malanje, Cabinda, Kuando Kubango, and Huila. The director commented: "We can also cite serious cases of poliomyelitis arriving from the municipality of Chiange, where there are some of the people displaced from Cunene Province, as well as the cases already noted of malaria complicated by anemia, cerebral malaria, palpitations, and sleeping sickness."

The holding of classes for tubercular patients, and the provision of vaccinations and care in the services and at home are also other concerns of the family members who express an interest.

With 14 trained male nurses, three midwives, and two laboratory technicians, one for pharmacy and one to direct the mother and child course at the hospital's nursing school, there is an attached school that trains 24 technicians a year, in a course lasting 2 years. Practice is taken in the different specialties. It is noteworthy that, in April of this year, 11 specialists in technical mother and child nursing completed their course.

Dr Mary Veronica added that one of the concerns lies in the distribution of technicians among certain areas where the need for the medical specialist's presence is felt. Dr Veronica also noted that, years ago, the problem became even more complicated, "because we were forced, in that atmosphere of war and flooding of the river, to use facilities to make the crossing and assist the sick persons in Xangongo, at the Cuamato Mission, in Mongua, and in other locations that we could reach, or when the people in a certain area requested us."

In the municipality of Ombaja, more specifically, at the Cuamato Mission, the hospital has two stations with four male nurses, also assisting the Mongua and Changalala missions.

With regard to provisions of medicine, Dr Mary Veronica claimed that there was no problem. She said: "The Angolan Government and the organizations well known internationally have periodically assisted the Catholic mission hospital of Chiulo."

### Patients Are Given the Best Possible Care

The food for the patients and workers at the hospital, as well as the diets, are provided by the Ministry of Internal Trade, which means (according to Mary Veronica) that the meals are free of charge.

With regard to privileges and other rights, the workers are financed by the General State Budget (OGE); the only complaint being the fact that the hospital's capacity from an admission standpoint is slight, and at times it has to accommodate patients in the halls and porches. However, there are plans to expand the hospital with another surgical and another administrative section.

### The Greatest Problem Is Water

The water problem is becoming a major concern, because the wells that the hospital has are insufficient, and require cleaning to avoid impurities.

Hidromina, an enterprise intended to drill soil, has not solved the problem to date. The water problem is truly serious. According to Dr Veronica, in Chiulo some existing pumps need immediate repair. The Cunene provincial government donated a water tank on May Day.

As for the hospital's electrification, the presence of a lighting motor which operates regularly was emphasized.

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CSO: 3442/33

ANGOLA

# URUGUAYAN CP DONATES 2 MILLION KWANZAS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Early yesterday morning, a donation in the amount of 2 million kwanzas was made to the Veterans Association (AAC) by the Brigade of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU].

The president of AAC, Jamba Yemina, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, expressed appreciation for the gesture of solidarity from the Communist Party of Uruguay, and said that the veterans really need much support, not only from international, but also national solidarity. He remarked: "At this time when we are undergoing countless difficulties, this gesture needs to be repeated more often so that we may gradually surmount the obstacles confronting us."

That leader noted: "Friends are those who show up for us at difficult times, and who are always ready to provide their solidarity aid when we need it."

On the same occasion, the member of the Communist Party of Uruguay Brigade, Cesar Fernandes, upon delivering the donation, reiterated the PCU's solidarity with the Angolan people against the Machiavellian manifestations of imperialist reactionary circles.

Attending the ceremony were Olga Feip, a member of the Communist Party of Uruguay Brigade; the chief of the Minister of External Affairs Capitalist Countries Division; and the general secretary of the Veterans Association, Adriano Sebastiao.

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AMHHA

#### BENGUELA OFFICIAL VISITS BALOMBO, ENLISTMENT PROBLEMS REVELED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The population of the municipality of Balombo, in Benguela Province, expressed its forceful intention of combating the UNITA impact waves which are still attempting to destabilize the region economically.

During a popular rally led by Maj Joao Lourenco, member of the party's Central Committee and provincial commissar of Benguela, the population of Balombo became apprised of the problems inherent in it, particularly the social issues still hampering the municipality's full development.

During this first visit to Balombo by the Benguela provincial commissar, at which stress was placed on the need to defend the territorial integrity of our native land, the working masses offered to participate actively in the recovery of the railroad line connecting Lobita with Huambo, which was destroyed by UNITA's armed bandits.

On this occasion, Maj Joao Lourenco discussed the process of renewing mandates, considering the participation of everyone in the election of the candidates for deputy extremely important. That party leader expressed great concern over the problems cited by the Balombo population, declaring that they would be given proper attention by the party and government agencies.

Prominent among the various questions posed to commissar MAJ LOURENCO was the lack of teachers and nurses, which is making the full operation of educational and hospital establishments difficult.

Also during his visit last Wednesday, the top-ranking leader of Benguela Province went to the area's central hospital, to some quarters, and to other buildings of great economic and social concern, where he was also informed on the existing problems.

#### Methodological Meeting of Party Rank of File Organizations Held

A methodological meeting of the heads of the MPLA-labor Party rank and file organizations was held starting last Friday at the Benguela Municipal commissariat.

The meeting, opened by the member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and second secretary of the party, Luis Paulino, is aimed at reinforcing the organization among the party's rank and file agencies and evaluating the work accomplished.

In his remarks, the leader of our vanguard party appealed to the participants for greater fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them and for discipline among the entire militant masses; also calling attention to the need for more effort at evoking awareness regarding increased production and productivity, as well as for reinforcing our defense capacity.

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ANGOLA

#### OFFICIAL VISITS MAQUELA DO ZOMBO, QUIBOCOLO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Uije--On Tuesday, five workers from the "Uije II" territorial coffee enterprise received material incentives (specifically, gas stoves and radios) for outstanding work in the coffee campaign during the course of the agricultural year 1986-87.

At the ceremony to present the incentive awards, witnessed by union officials from the coffee industry, the director of the "Uije II" enterprise, Victor Pedro, after congratulating the workers who distinguished themselves in production, cited the need for raising coffee production, as an important product to generate foreign exchange.

#### Municipal First Secretary Visited Quibocolo

The first secretary of the party's Maquila do Zombo municipal committee and municipal commissar, Nicolau das Neves, visited the Quibocolo commune to become informed, "on the spot," of that commune's organizational situation.

Nicolau das Neves met in Quibocolo with the local party and government leadership, and with the coordinators of action and neighborhood committees, with whom he discussed matters relating to the commune's economic and social development.

The municipal commissar of Maquila do Zombo headed a popular rally at which he reminded that area's population of the current economic and financial situation being experienced by the country, and called for a redoubling of agricultural and livestock production, and their enlistment in the People's Vigilance Brigades.

In commenting on the widespread process of renewing mandates of the deputies in the People's Government organs, Nicolau das Neves urged the workers of Quibocolo to elect the most worthy and honest of their representatives.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

RECRUITMENT IN NAMIBE--The process of recruiting youth into FAPLA's rank and file, which is under way throughout the country, began Tuesday with registration of the city's youth at the Namibe Municipal Commissariat. Capt Cubichila, head of the Namibe Province Recruitment and Mobilization Center, said that the drive will be successful, since the youth came forward en masse, which shows that they are all ready to defend national sovereignty. The recruitment drive, which began this week, will include every city in the province and is planned to conclude on the 30th of next month. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 86 p 3] 8844

KWANZA SUL COFFEE HARVEST FIGURES--Nearly 800 tons of commercial coffee have already been harvested by the peasant associations and coffee enterprises in the municipalities of Kilenda and Amboim, during the course of the 11th coffee harvest of 1986, which started last June. According to a document distributed to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] by the provincial commission to assist the coffee harvest, this figure does not include the coffee production of the "I" Amboim enterprise, which ended the harvesting with 945 tons of commercial coffee, representing 104 percent fulfillment of the stipulated plan. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 86 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/33

CAPE VERDE

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FOREIGN ISSUES DURING BRAZILIAN VISIT

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 31

[Interview with President Aristides Pereira by Jose Judice in Praia, Brazil; date not given]

[Text] Praia--At 61, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde is one of the most respected African statesmen today. Having served as president of the Cape Verdean archipelago since it won its independence 11 years ago, Pereira has put a democratic stamp on the young African republic which is rare on that continent and has become a privileged interlocutor in relations with the West.

Pereira was one of the founders of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), and he succeeded Amilcar Cabral, the historic leader of the party who was assassinated by the Portuguese political police.

After independence was won by Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde in 1975, the two states maintained a joint political structure through the PAIGC, of which Pereira was the president, as well as serving as president of the Republic of Cape Verde. But the 1980 coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau directed against President Luiz Cabral and the alleged domination of that country by the Cape Verdeans definitively separated the two countries.

Experts debate whether Cape Verde, in which the population is 90 percent mulatto, is an African or a European country. Cape Verde is situated at an ethnic and cultural crossroads, which explains the excellent relations the country has maintained with Portugal since independence was won.

Pereira's talents as a mediator became evident when at his instigation, Angola and the United States established diplomatic relations. And in 1984, they began talks about the Namibian problem. Commenting on his role in these talks in 1984, Pereira said that Cape Verde had undertaken its role as a mediator in the South African conflict "without exaggeration or pretensions." Last week, Pereira granted O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO an interview.

[Question] Cape Verde has played an important role in the dialogue between Africa and the West. What are the results of this effort?

[Answer] We have made an effort to carry out what we believe to be our duty, taking into account the historic past which has made of Cape Verde a country located at a world crossroads. We are concerned about possible disturbances, particularly when they pertain to Africa, a continent which has been developing since the 1960s and which, as everyone knows, faces difficulties of all sorts. Africa needs peace for its development. This is one of Cape Verde's greatest concerns.

[Question] Do you believe that the sanctions imposed by the United States and the EEC on South Africa can be effective?

[Answer] It is obvious that any sanctions can be effective if they are put into practice. But this does not depend only on the governments which impose them, but also on the capacity of other agents to get around them. Therefore we see the possibility that the sanctions may be bypassed and thereby made ineffective. Everything will depend on this, but since these are factors beyond our control, only practice can prove their validity.

[Question] But do you believe that there is a desire on the part of the countries which imposed the sanctions to apply them?

[Answer] We are obliged to believe that this desire exists on the part of the administrations in these countries. But we know that there are always alien elements which profit from these situations to obtain benefits by establishing means of getting around the sanctions. This can happen in all sectors. Look at what happened in Rhodesia, which succeeded in surviving for years and years thanks precisely to all of these actions by elements alien to those which imposed the sanctions.

[Question] Do you believe that the Reagan administration is prepared to apply the sanctions?

[Answer] I think that there is a whole campaign on the part of the American administration to improve its image in the eyes of Africans. As is known, the OAU Assembly adopted rather harsh positions against the American administration. I believe, however, that the sanctions will be applied, although as I said, there are questions which are beyond the control of the administration itself.

[Question] And what about the EEC sanctions?

[Answer] We have considerable respect for the decisions of each country, and we believe that each is within its rights in defending its state interests. There are principles which must be respected and which pertain to all of the policies of the EEC countries. But we respect their decisions, since each one knows what problems it has. Our own experience tells us that very often there are decisions which must be made in defense of state interests. We talked once with a country on the "front line," a neighbor of South Africa, Botswana, which said that "suicidal solidarity" could not be demanded of it. There are situations in which it is not possible to demand that a country make decisions against its own interests, provided that these are significant interests, apart from the solidarity we deem essential.

[Question] Might Brazil establish privileged relations with Africa, in particular the Portuguese-speaking African countries?

[Answer] The present government in Brazil is making an effort in this direction, but I think that much still remains to be done. These are relations which we might term embryonic, and they should be increased. There is a deliberate will on the part of Brazil to bring this about.

5157

CSO:3442/25

GUINEA

# RESOURCES MINISTER VISITS CAMEROON, RETURNS HOME

AB271759 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Natural Resources Minister Cusmane Sylla recently visited Cameroon where he was received in audience by the Cameroonian leader, President Paul Biya. He also held discussions with the officials of that country. Upon his arrival, Minister Sylla spoke to our reporter, Boubacar Yassine Diallo. Listen to him taking stock of his visit to Cameroon.

[Begin Sylla recording] I visited Cameroon for two purposes. The first one was to deliver a message from the head of state, President Lansana Conte, to his brother and friend, President Paul Biya of Cameroon, which I did. President Paul Biya was very happy about President Conte's message and greatly appreciated the Guinean people's compassion for the Cameroonian people following the tragedy that occurred in Cameroon. You are aware of the Lake Nyos disaster which claimed about 2,000 lives there in August. The message was, first of all, aimed at expressing our solidarity with the Cameroonian people and the desire of the head of state and the entire Guinean people to strengthen the bonds of economic and cultural cooperation existing between Guinea and Cameroon. President Paul Biya greatly appreciated this gesture of his brother and friends, President Lansana Conte, and also asked me to convey his best wishes to the head of state and to the Guinean people. I can say that the discussions we held were positive.

The second purpose of my visit was to strengthen the links existing between our alumina-producing company Friguia [expansion unknown] to the Cameroonian company, Cameroon Aluminium [Alucam]. As you know, it is our company Friguia which supplies the Cameroonian company--an aluminium-producing company--with all the alumina it needs. In view of the problems currently facing the marketing of alumina, we decided that it was time that we thought of strengthening the links existing between us and our customers by creating new conditions of cooperation and trade. I discussed this issue with President Paul Biya who expressed the sincere hope that these links would be strengthened. I also held discussions on the issue with the ministers of commerce and industry, mines, and economy and finance who also expressed the hope that the company Friguia would continue to supply Alucam with all the alumina it needs. The discussions we held in this connection were positive and we are expecting a Cameroonian delegation to visit Conakry to negotiate long-term agreements so that the company Friguia can continue to supply Alucam with the (170) tons of alumina it needs under conditions which will be beneficial for both companies.

/12232

CSO: 3419/21



GUINEA

GUINEA, FRG AGREE ON DM68 MILLION SUBVENTION

AB272239 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpts] From 21 through 23 October, the ninth session of the Guinea-FRG Joint Cooperation Commission took place in Bonn in the FRG. Edouard Benjamin, minister of planning and international cooperation, led the Guinean delegation to this session. An official report was signed at the end of this meeting. Ousman Camara who followed the deliberations gives us some hints:

[Camara] In the official report on this meeting, the German side informed the Guinean side that DM68 million has been granted to Guinea as a subvention, that is DM50 million within the framework of financial cooperation and DM18 million within the framework of technical cooperation. Both sides noted the identity of views on the priority areas of their cooperation which are: food self-sufficiency, development of transport and communications infrastructures, improving the living, working, and health conditions of the rural populations, protection of the natural resources, and promoting small- and medium-scale enterprises. Thus, within the framework of financial cooperation, this assistance will be used to finance the water projects at (Beila) and Kerouane electricity supply to Conakry, the construction of a telex center in Conakry, the rehabilitation and expansion of the Conakry port, the establishment of the BICIG [expansion unknown], as well as rural water supply projects. Within the framework of technical cooperation, the money will enable the implementation of the following projects--the promotion of small- and medium-scale industries, a special renewable energy program, rural development and primary health care in (Kedidine) and (Guedougou) as well as the promotion of the Guinean radio and television service. Another area of assistance is the [words indistinct] for the implementation of the sectorial agricultural program and the aid fund and provision of experts.

The two sides once again stressed the role of private German investors in the various sectors of the Guinean economy. They also examined other issues of common interest, such as payment of customs duties of goods imported within the framework of the various projects, lifting the freeze on bank accounts, issuing resident permits and visas to German experts and the freedom to choose insurance to cover equipment for the projects.

We can say with confidence that this mission has achieved success, judging from the DM68 million subvention and the quality of the bilateral talks. The delegation returned to Conakry on 25 October.



GUINEA

BRIEFS

GUINEA, FRANCE FINANCING CONVENTION--In the presence of the French ambassador to Guinea, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] represented by Guy de Camus, the director of the Conakry branch, signed two loan conventions on 27 October. The two conventions concern an animal breeding project covering the whole country and a rubber and oil palm farm project in the forest zones. For the animal breeding project, more than 8 billion Guinean francs will be earmarked over a 4-year period. The CCCE will provide 2 billion while the rest will be provided by the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, the World Bank, the Aid and Cooperation Fund, and the Guinean budget. For the rubber and oil palm projects, some 40 billion Guinean francs will be earmarked over a period of 10 years. In the first 3-year period, some 8.5 billion will be earmarked, with the CCCE providing 7.5 billion and the national budget providing the rest.

[Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 27 Oct 86 AB] /12232

GUINEA, FRENCH LOAN AGREEMENT--About 48 billion Guinean francs are to be invested in the development of animal breeding, rubber, and oil palm production. Two loan agreements were signed in Conakry on 27 October between the government and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The sum will be used to finance stockbreeding development projects throughout the country, and rubber and oil palm cultivation in the forest areas. The press statement issued to this effect at the end of the signing ceremony notes that over 8 billion Guinean francs will be mobilized over a period of 4 years, out of which 4 billion will be provided by the Central Fund. Other co-financiers are the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, the World Bank, Aid and Cooperation Fund, as well as funds from the national budget. [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Oct 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3419/21

KENYA

MIXED REACTIONS TO U.S. IMPORT PROGRAM OFFERED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by Anderea Morara]

[Text]

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Commodity Import Programme has been received with mixed reactions by businessmen, economists and Treasury as well as Central Bank officials.

A businessman who has used the programme for two years said it is efficient but criticised it on the grounds that one can make the mistake of bringing in very slow moving stock. An economist said: "This is the most tied form of aid I have ever come across. I am not sure Kenya as a country is really benefiting."

He said: "The programme helps Americans to get their uncompetitive goods on the Kenyan market. "The Kenyan businessmen make profits of course, but who else benefits?" he asked.

One group that certainly does are owners of US vessels bringing in the goods. Freight charges in the US are very high, but one condition for importing through the CIP is that only US vessels can be used.

One Kenyan manufacturer said that a commodity exchange programme would have been ideal. "We also want to export to the US," he said. He argued that a commodity exchange programme would promote Kenya's GNP and reduce unemployment. The commodity import programme, as it is, seems to only increase US GNP and lower US unemployment, he said.

Officials at the Treasury and Central Bank, however, think that the programme benefits

Kenya as well, especially the Exchequer.

The Kenyan businessmen pay in shillings to the Treasury the equivalent of the dollars the USAID pays to American suppliers for goods imported to Kenya.

These funds, the officials say, increase the resources for implementing public projects which benefit Kenyans at large.

Ms A. Lutton of the Commodity Import Programme (CIP) said the programme was started in Kenya in 1984.

The CIP office has 25,000 US suppliers on microfilm and a listing of all the suppliers in the US from the beginning of 1986.

Ms Lutton said that Kenyan importers are given forms to fill from which data lists are compiled, fed into computer and published in the US for distribution to US suppliers.

## Competitive

The suppliers get in touch with Kenyan importers directly or through the USAID offices.

Ms Lutton said business was on competitive procurement except for goods manufactured in Kenya under licence from a US supplier who are precluded from any other supplier.

The Commodity Import Programme office also has a list all US manufacturers showing what is eligible for aid financing and what isn't, the size of company, location etc.

The programme assists Kenyan importers (but not exporters) advertise in the US. The adver-

tisement is normally circulated to all US suppliers of a given commodity, who may get in touch directly with the prospective Kenyan importer.

One benefit to importers is that under the programme they pay a half per cent instead of the usual one per cent to Central Bank because it is exempt from the SGS (Societe Generale de Surveillance) pre-shipment inspection.

## Agreed

Ms Lutton agreed that US vessels charge very high freight charges but Kenyan importers have their hands tied.

Having been forced to use US vessels, the Kenya Government has accepted to extend the credit repayment period from 90 to 180 days as an inducement to Kenyan importers and commercial banks to participate in the Commodity Import Programme.

With this 180 day arrangement Kenyan businessmen can sell off wares and pay off the loan from the proceeds.

This requirement that only US flag carriers may be used is among those riling Kenyan economists. They see the inflated charges as a mere transfer of funds from the American Government to its people while swelling the figure of American aid to Kenya.

Among the requirements of this programme that have been severely criticised by Kenyans are:

- Any component from the Soviet Union members of the Warsaw

Pact and other nations proclaiming to be communist-leaning is ineligible for financing.

What irks Kenyans is the double standards implicit in this condition because the US trades with these countries.

The US calls these countries "non-free".

What if the component from the so-called non-free country is cheaper and/or better?

- AID will finance premiums for marine insurance, including war risk, on commodities financed under the Commodity Import Programme, provided that the insurance is placed in the US, and the loss payments proceeds are payable in US dollars. For goods received C & F, insurance may be done locally, but without AID finance.

This virtually prevents Kenyan insurance companies from doing any business in this area. Thus this aid money is taken up by the US insurance industry.

The fact that commodities may not be subjected to SGS inspection appears as a clever way of diverting money to US insurance companies.

But there is another catch to the story.

How is the Kenyan consumer or final user protected if sub-standard merchandise comes in and the importer (who has no expertise in quality certification) fails to notice? In 1985/87 a total of \$28 million (about Sh448 million) has been allocated for the Kenya CIP. \$15 million was allocated for 1985/86 and \$13 m

for 1986/87. Of this, only \$4.5 million has been used so far. Ms Lutton said she hoped that many Kenyan businessmen will come forward and make use of the programme.

What was most striking though about the CIP office is the comprehensiveness, speed and effectiveness with which prospective importers are put through to US suppliers.

## Boost

It is something that the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) needs if it is to boost its trade.

At present, many of those who need to buy or sell within the PTA have problems getting the right connections because of the lack of a PTA business directory and appropriate business service centres.

Could the PTA borrow a leaf from the CIP? That business referral ability is what the PTA needs more than "cheap" imports from developed countries.

/9274

CSO: 3400/418

KENYA

## RECENT CHURCH, STATE CONTROVERSY REVIEWED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 86 pp 3-5

[Text]

**PRESIDENT** Daniel arap Moi dropped a bombshell last week. When addressing a goodwill delegation from the African Gospel Church of Kericho District at his Kabarak home on Saturday, the president announced that a certain church in the country was producing subversive pamphlets in the guise of Sunday sermons. Wondering how subversive documents could come from the house of God, he challenged the authors of the documents to join politics if they want to make political statements instead of hiding behind the church to produce subversion. The president said that, because he lived among the people and knew their feelings about such matters, he was sure that the conduct of pastors who issue subversive statements would result in their having empty churches. "It is not the role of the church to preach hatred," he said, noting that the government continues to guarantee freedom of worship for all at all times, and that no member of any church had been stopped from meeting with his colleagues or propagating the gospel.

The following day, the archbishop of the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK), the Most Rev. Manasses Kuria, was reported as having dissociated the CPK from the church accused by the president of producing subversive pamphlets. Kuria then reaffirmed the CPK's support for President Moi and the one-party system, saying that the church would not act contrary to the interests of the government nor associate with those who aim to undermine the government. It appeared that Kuria knew which church the president was talking about and was

distancing the CPK from its activities. Up to that time, however, the identity of the church responsible for the documents had not been disclosed.

Speculation, however, was rife. The most controversial sermon given of late was one by the Rev. Timothy Njoya, a minister at the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) St. Andrew's Church in Nairobi, on October 5. The 10-page sermon was heavily laden with comments on current political issues and copies were distributed to members of the congregation.

In the absence of further information, all eyes were on Njoya as the person the president was most likely to be talking about. When *The Weekly Review* asked Njoya this week to comment on the issue, he said, "I believe that the whole matter is in reference to my sermon of October 5, which was written and came from the pulpit," he said. "If this is so, I feel that I am not qualified to reply to the president because all he requires from me is respect and my duties require that I pray for him." Njoya said that since the president made the remarks, many people, believing that he was the subject of the remarks, had called him to sympathise with him. Said he: "I could not tell them that I was not the one; I accepted responsibility and in order to help them, I asked them to focus their attention, not on me, but on Jesus Christ. This is because I am just an earthen vessel which can be crushed by any power on earth any time, but what I preach is everlasting." Asked whether Kuria may also have been referring to him, Njoya expressed his doubts. "If he was referring to my sermons, he

could have come to counsel me as a father to his son because he knows that the church is one and he is a father to all Christians, not to Anglicans alone." *The Weekly Review* later asked Kuria to clarify his remarks and he said that he never said that he knew of any church involved in subversion. "I did not mention any church. All I said was that the CPK would not be involved in subversion or publish any subversive documents. The CPK is loyal to the government and will never do that kind of thing."

Njoya does not believe that his sermon was subversive. But even though he has not been publicly accused of being subversive, it would not be surprising if the government considered his sermon to be so. After all, Njoya has in the past been accused by politicians of trying to undermine the government and of working in the interests of foreigners. What there is no doubt about is that his sermon of October 5 had the makings of a political statement. Entitled "God's justice triumphs by reason through faith", the thrust of Njoya's sermon was that the political, economic and social situations in the country were not satisfactory and that the time had come when all Kenyans who have grievances, including "fugitives, dissidents and malcontents" should be called together by the government so as to speak their minds. This call, he said, should be based on Isaiah 1:18: "Come now, let us reason together", the Lord's invitation to those who want to be absolved of their sins. In the process, Njoya singled out some aspects of the country which he considered a matter of urgent concern. He said, for instance, that there was an unjust concentration of wealth in the hands of a small group of people, arising from such practices as doctors' and lawyers' overcharging their clients and workers' being exploited on tea plantations. He accused the Kanu-owned *Kenya Times* newspapers and the government-owned *Voice of Kenya* (VoK) radio of unbalanced and biased journalism, and said that the church's role includes praying for ostracised politicians, such as Mr. Charles Njonjo and Mr. Oginga Odinga. Towards the end of the sermon, Njoya also said that the current battles between preachers and politicians are not between the church and the government, but between the righteous and the unrighteous, with "the righteous wanting to maximise reason in

economics, politics and community, and the unrighteous wanting to maximise their own power and wealth unreasonably and by unreasonable methods".

If these statements had been made, in the same manner, by a politician or any other person, but a clergy, consequences might have been very different. Views such as Njoya's have in the past landed people in trouble and even a member of parliament would think twice before uttering such phrases in parliament or at a public meeting. In fact, some aspects of Njoya's sermon sound very much like those of Kenyans considered to be dissidents, some of whom have fled the country while others are serving prison terms. What has previously been considered seditious coming from radical politicians and university students and lecturers is now coming from the church. It was probably against this background that the president asked those using the church to make political statements to come out and join politics. The fact that copies of Njoya's sermon were distributed to the congregation may have been construed as being intended to serve the same purpose as those distributed by clandestine anti-government elements in the country.

The practice of distributing written church sermons is not common in the country and St. Andrew's is one of the very few churches which do so. When asked why it was necessary to distribute sermons, Njoya said that the St. Andrew's congregation was a sophisticated and complex group and it is provided with a sermon for further digestion and analysis. "It is a pastoral tool," he says, "and is just like giving notes to students in a classroom and asking them to take them home for revision." The mere distribution of sermons is, however, not the concern of the government and the president would doubtless not be concerned about the distribution of an ordinary sermon bearing no political overtones. The message of Njoya's sermon is the issue, particularly in view of the fact that, since it came from the pulpit, the government would find it rather complicated, and probably undesirable, to try to introduce controls without appearing to be infringing on freedom of worship.

Nevertheless, the charges of subversion were yet another chapter in the differences that have developed between the church and the state over the last two



months. Since the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) opposed the queuing method during elections, as adopted by Kanu in August, the country's churches have been engaged in different quarrels with politicians in the country. The queuing issue caused a national uproar. Soon afterwards, the president said that the NCCCK conference had been sponsored by World Vision, a foreign organisation, and indicated that the organisation may have had some sinister motive in sponsoring the conference. Last month, the president announced that a local missionary organisation, the Associated Christian Churches of Kenya (ACCK), had imported arms into the country with a view to undermining the country's security. The president's remarks were echoed by the minister of state in the office of the president in charge of internal security, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, but the matter did not go much further after one of the missionaries, Mr. Lyle Hutson, died of a heart attack while awaiting interrogation, amid contentions by his colleagues that the weapons were only air guns.

As the brushes between the state and the churches were developing, the country's politicians began to see the church as playing a role akin to that of an opposition political party. Thus, church leaders who played a central role in the controversy, such as Njoya, Kuria, the CPK bishop of Eldoret, the Rt. Rev. Alexander Muge, and his counterpart in Maseno South, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Okullu, were singled out for special criticism. The attacks generally went along the lines that the churchmen should leave politics to the politicians and that some of the church leaders were making statements aimed at destabilising the government. Under particular pressure was Muge, who was heavily admonished by political leaders in Nandi and Uasin Gishu districts, some of whom said he should have been unfrocked while others asked the local administration not to issue him with licences to address public gatherings. All along, however, a pattern was emerging in which the outspoken clergymen tended to come from the two largest protestant churches in the country, the PCEA and the CPK, while the other major church in the country, the Roman Catholic Church, stayed clear of the controversies.

In the initial stages of the queuing controversy, the Roman Catholic bishop of Nakuru diocese, the Rt. Rev. Ndingi

Mwana wa Nzeki, expressed his opposition to the system but then faded into the background and no other leader from his church has commented on that or subsequent debates. Njoya is PCEA while Kuria, Okullu and Muge are all CPK. But even after the queuing debate ended, Njoya, Okullu and Muge have invited further criticism from politicians, by giving controversial sermons. An interesting angle to the whole matter is the fact that, despite this image, the controversial clergymen do not share the same views on certain political issues. A case in point is the one-party system, over which Okullu came under heavy fire recently when he criticised the system on the grounds that it cannot sustain democracy. Last week, Njoya differed with Okullu, saying that a multi-party system was inappropriate for Kenya at the moment because it would promote sectional divisions, while Kuria also said that he was for the system. Throughout the controversies, there have been other Christian churches, albeit smaller, that have been making it quite clear that they do not condone the habit of churchmen treading on the toes of politicians. When the pastors and the party were locked in debate over the queuing system, some of the churches that came out strongly in defence of the party were the African Independent Pentecostal Church (AIPCA), the full Gospel Church and the United Pentecostal Church of Kenya. When the African Gospel Church delegation visited the president last week, for example, its leader, the Rev. Jonah Chesengeny, assured the president that his church supported the government and the ruling party. In a memorandum, the church said that it encouraged its members to join Kanu and by ministering to Kanu members, participated in each decision made by either the government or the party. The government has, for its part also made it clear that not all churches were going beyond their bounds. Responding to the African Gospel Church memorandum, the president commended the church for its work in spreading the gospel, in community work and in supporting the government. Saying that most churches, "except one or so", were doing well, the president said that he had done his best to rid the country of tribalism, hatred and other social evils but had found it shocking that some churches wanted to revive such evils. The president emphasised the fact that the

government allowed and promoted freedom of worship saying, "It is not that we fear the church. We respect the church because it is the house of God."

As expected, the charges of subversion drew other reactions from churchmen and politicians. On Wednesday, 80 pastors and bishops of the CPK, attending a theological meeting in Kirinyaga, supported Kuria's statement that the church was not involved in the issuing of subversive pamphlets and also reaffirmed their support for the president. Reactions from politicians included a statement by the MP for Dagoretti, Mr. Clement Gachanja, who cautioned churchmen against hiding behind the pulpit to preach subversion, saying that the freedom of worship guaranteed by the constitution should be respected by all religious organisations. The most interesting reaction, however, came from an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Ochola Mak'Anyengo, who went straight for Njoya and accused him not only for "misquoting the *Bible* to suit his brand of preaching", but also charged that Njoya was acting on behalf of Njonjo. Referring to a report on Njoya's sermon that appeared in last week's issue of *The Weekly Review*, Mak'Anyengo said that by calling on the government to invite all disgruntled elements, Njoya quoted the *Bible* only to a certain extent and deliberately avoided the conclusion to the Lord's call as gives sinners conditions before He can forgive them as in "If you will only obey me you will eat the good things the land produces." Mak'Anyengo asked Njoya to explain his relations with Njonjo and reminded him of the president's magnanimity in forgiving Njonjo after he had been found guilty of plotting against the government. ■

/9274

CSO: 3400/418



## KENYA

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MOI'S TENURE IN OFFICE VIEWED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Oct 86 pp 5-7

[Text]

KENYANS mark the eighth anniversary of President Daniel arap Moi's installation as head of state next Tuesday October 14. It seems as fitting a time as any to the outstanding features of his presidency, the problems and crises he has faced, the style of his leadership and how his administration compares with that of his predecessor, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

Probably the most enduring feature of the presidency over the last eight years has been President Moi's closeness to the people, from whom he seems to draw his strength. The president seems to be at his best when addressing ordinary people, often in impromptu gatherings; he frequently reminds ministers and senior civil servants that they derive their authority from the people. The people have come to see the president as the final arbiter in the dispensation of justice, and have often appealed directly to him when they have felt that the civil service bureaucracy has not responded adequately to their grievances or problems. On the president's frequent trips by road within the country, the public has grown accustomed to the presidential motorcade's stopping at schools or markets or wherever there is a sizeable crowd, and the president's taking time to chat with the local people and be appraised of their problems. The president's style was demonstrated on Tuesday of this week when he stopped at two major bus stops in the centre of Nairobi to see for himself the problems commuters face in trying to get home after work. The president told commuters that he sympathised with them and he pledged to take a personal interest in finding a solution to the often chaotic

public transport system in the city.

President Moi has always taken a keen interest in education during his eight years' tenure and has always been acutely aware of the shortage of educational facilities in the country. He has initiated a large number of educational projects, ranging from primary schools to universities. The president has always maintained that the youth are the future of the nation and, consequently, no effort should be spared in ensuring that every opportunity is offered them to help them realise their aspirations.

The president also initiated the 8-4-4 education system, a mammoth effort that was financed largely by Harambee contributions throughout the country. The scheme called for the construction of additional classrooms in every primary school in the country to take the new Standard Eight class, together with the establishment of workshop facilities to cope with a new, varied curriculum that has emphasis on vocational training. The change was necessary, the president said, to enable the large number of pupils who do not progress beyond primary education at least to be equipped with the basic skills to aid them in self-sufficiency.

The president has always shown a keen interest in the health facilities available to the public and aware that the facilities at government institutions were far from adequate, he initiated the building of Nyayo wards at provincial hospitals, another phenomenally successful scheme accomplished largely through Harambee efforts. The president has also promoted the Kenyatta National Hospital Heart Unit Fund, initiated to allow the coun-

try's main referral hospital to acquire the equipment necessary for heart surgery, which Kenyans have otherwise been seeking abroad at astronomical costs.

In the past eight years, President Moi has stamped his own mark on the presidency. When he first took over as head of state, he must have been aware that he was stepping into the shoes of a colossus of almost mythical proportions. His predecessor, the late Kenyatta had dominated the political life of the country to such an extent that few Kenyans could conceive of a Kenya without Kenyatta, and so President Moi's first task on taking office was to ensure continuity in what was bound to be a long transition. He retained the whole Kenyatta cabinet, making only a few subtle shifts to bring some people closer to the centre of power. The term "Nyayo" (footsteps), which has become the catchword of President Moi's administration, indicated a desire to follow in the footsteps of Kenyatta in successfully leading the Kenyan nation. Even after the 1979 general elections, when he had the opportunity to bring in his own men into the government, President Moi again went for continuity, though he took a few of his trusted associates, such as Mr. Nicholas Biwott, into the cabinet. It seemed at the time that the president was loath to be seen to making any radical shifts, being aware that his detractors were watching his every move, ready to pounce if he slipped. He bided his time, confident that the "old guard" that had waited on Kenyatta so zealously would naturally have to give way to a new generation of leaders. He allowed immense power to fall into the hands of two of his closest associates, however, the then attorney-general and later minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, and a then minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. G.G. Kariuki — so much so that the three often seemed to operate as a triumvirate.

Within a few years, Njonjo and Kariuki had assumed much power, so much so that they began to breed resentment by appearing to place an impenetrable shield around the president — the same sort of role that Kenyatta's closest confidant and minister of state, the late Mr. Mbiyu Koinange had played — and by frequently assuming the power to identify what they termed "anti-Nyayo elements", a label they used with abandon on their political opponents. Indeed, during the frequent disturbances at the country's

universities during that period, the anger was directed not at President Moi himself, but at Njonjo and Kariuki, who were dubbed the "nyayometers".

The first major crisis during Moi's tenure, the abortive coup attempt by members of the now-defunct Kenya Air Force in August, 1982 changed the situation somewhat. It brought to light the depth of feeling against Njonjo and Kariuki, who some of the airmen claimed during interrogation were the actual targets. More ominously, reports surfaced that the coup plot was hatched as an attempt to forestall a planned coup attempt by Njonjo and his followers. Whatever the validity of the reports, President Moi moved swiftly to distance himself from Njonjo and Kariuki. They retained their cabinet posts, but were stripped of the immense powers they had previously held, being relegated to ordinary members of the cabinet.

Within little more than a year, Njonjo, Kariuki and their supporters had been purged from the ruling party, had lost their parliamentary and cabinet posts, and had disappeared into political oblivion. What surfaced thereafter was a problem of potentially more damaging consequences — a resurgence of ethnic tensions within Kenya's politics. In the major reshuffle in the police force and civil service that followed the exit of Njonjo and his supporters, many of those who lost their jobs happened to be from Central Province and, despite the fact that Njonjo was never close to the powerful Kikuyu elite that had come to prominence in Kenyatta's time, ethnic chauvinists amongst the Kikuyu took advantage of the situation to spread subtle rumours that President Moi's actions were motivated by anti-Kikuyu feelings. The president has often warned the public not to fall for such propaganda, but the fact remains that those spreading the rumours often find a ready audience from those who are likely to see them as defenders of the tribe, raising their political stock in the process.

While President Moi has grappled to ease ethnic tensions, another thorny issue cropped up with the increasing assertiveness of church leaders, who have criticised government policy on a wide range of issues. Over the last few years, the president has more or less tamed parliament by strengthening the ruling party, Kanu, to such an extent that it has become the most powerful policy-making body in the country.

In June, 1982, Kenya became a de jure one-party state. The move in itself did not cause any major ripples on the political scene, since Kenya has operated as a de facto one-party state since 1969, when the Kenya People's Union was proscribed, but the enactment served to demonstrate that the president was firmly in control and nipped in the bud any plans government opponents, especially those on the left of the political spectrum, might have had in their attempts to gain a larger role in the country's affairs.

Then church leaders became more vocal in their criticism of certain policies. According to these leaders, it is their duty to point out any evils in society. The matter was brought to a fore earlier this year when Kanu endorsed a change in the electoral system to introduce preliminary elections as a prelude to the main general elections, where voters would elect their candidate by queuing rather than by secret ballot.

Whilst the matter looked like it only remained to be tabled in parliament and duly passed, the country's politicians received a shock when church leaders rose up in vociferous opposition to the plan, saying that voting by queuing was not compatible with the democratic process. As a national debate built up over the issue, President Moi put a stop to it by exempting certain categories of people, including church leaders, from the queuing process — instead, they would be allowed to vote by proxy, he said. The church leaders have continued to speak out on a wide range of social issues, however, ignoring the advice of politicians that they confine themselves to spiritual matters.

President Moi has managed to keep the country's economy on an even keel, no small feat considering that he took power at a time when the coffee boom, which had put so much money into the country's coffers, was coming to an end. He has also had to contend with two serious droughts, one in the early years of his presidency and another in 1983/84 that seriously depleted the country's resources. Presently, the country enjoys a good credit-rating from the World Bank and, unlike many other developing countries, had not defaulted on loan repayments. President Moi takes a personal interest on the performance of the private sector, which he sees as the key to Kenya's economic advancement. He has initiated the Investment Promotion Advisory Centre, whose main purpose is to help potential

private investors find an easy path towards achieving their objectives.

In keeping with his common touch, President Moi has taken a keen interest in the performance of the fledgling informal sector, realising that it contributes significantly to the national economy. The president has taken the trouble to visit some "jua-kali" (outdoor) establishments, to see for himself the kind of problems faced by artisans as they strive to make an honest living. At the behest of the president, the Nairobi City Commission has taken steps to put up sheds for the artisans in the Gikomba area, with piped water and electric power. The Kenya Commercial Bank has also announced a scheme to offer financial help to those in the informal sector. That the president's faith is not to be taken lightly was demonstrated only last week after the Nairobi International Show, when it was revealed that officials from other African countries had been so impressed by the skills of Kenya's *jua kali* artisans that a scheme is in the pipeline to send some of them to help set up similar industries in some central African countries.

Foreign affairs will probably be another milestone in President Moi's administration. Although there has been no major shift in foreign policy, the president has worked hard to make the country's voice heard in international fora. He gained the distinction of chairing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for an unprecedented two years, guiding the continental body through the most serious crisis it has faced since its inception when it was confronted with a major split over the inclusion of Polisario as a full member, against the wishes of Morocco and a number of other countries. President Moi also saw over the normalisation of relations with Tanzania, and played a major role as chairman of the Uganda peace talks. He has also gained the respect of his fellow African heads of state by speaking out strongly and consistently on the problems in southern Africa. President Moi has also moved to normalise relations with Somalia and, in the process has managed to put an end to the shifta menace in Kenya's North Eastern Province — a problem that had existed since the early years of the country's independence.

As the country moves towards the next general election in 1988, there is bound to be plenty of political activity in the intervening period. President Moi will be

called upon once again to display the political acumen that has seen him at the helm of power for eight years. What is clear is that he retains a firm grip on the country's political direction and that he will remain unchallenged for some time to come. In the past, he has survived many a crisis and the indications are that, should anything untoward happen in the next few years, President Moi will prove himself more than equal to the task at hand. ■

/9274

CSO: 3400/418

KENYA

MOI'S CONCERN FOR POPULACE PRAISED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by John Esibi]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the public seemed to have reaped just in plenty — all at ago during last week's President Daniel arap Moi's various major public pronouncements he made. It seemed to have been "a special bonus" week for the general Kenyan public.

It was a week that was for the general public. First the President made an impromptu, visit to the ever congested Public bus stops at the Ambassador Hotel, where he saw for himself what usually goes on there. He had pulled in up there during the peak hour when everybody was rushing home using public means.

After a chat with wananchi that had gathered there, President Moi assured commuters that he would personally try to do his best to ensure that problems being witnessed by the public are drastically eased.

The following day, the President took up the issue further when he directed the highway and traffic police to maintain a continuous check on all buses, matatus and all public transport vehicles to ensure they have been checked and passed for their roadworthiness.

And he added that he would personally be involved in monitoring the situation to ensure that such inspections if any, are all carried out in the public

interest. To protect the lives of passengers and the general public.

Later, President Moi directed the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bernard Njiiru, to ensure that in future, all police recruits are properly screened to produce only men of high integrity and of good behaviour in the police force.

Prior to all this, the President had expressed his concern for the ever-rocketing high insurance motor premiums, and directed the insurance industry to ensure that the premiums were lowered for the benefit of the general public.

While still on this particular point, the President did not just stop here. He went further and summoned an emergency meeting comprising relevant government ministers and senior officials directly involved with the insurance industry.

As a result, the sweet news which emerged from the meeting was that a high court judge would be appointed and assigned special duties of reviewing downwards the motor insurance premiums. That, in short, described the seriousness of the President on this very important matter affecting the public.

He then later disclosed that the government was currently considering to reduce the sales tax for vehicles not exceeding 1,000

cc, so as to enable as many people as possible afford them possibly, as a step further in trying to ease traffic congestion. At the moment, observed the President, majority of Kenyans were unable to afford a car, taking into consideration of high insurance motor premiums as well as the high sales tax.

Then next on his priority list, President Moi, this time addressing a meeting of Kanu Parliamentary Group (popularly known as PG), disclosed that plans were at an advanced stage for the government to launch a passenger bus company, again, to ease the traffic congestion.

Immediately to benefit from this particular government scheme, he said, would be the schoolchildren who would have the initial first fleet of ten DAF buses from Holland, to be operated by the National Youth Service specially trained drivers.

Still addressing the PG's session, the Head of State went further and directed the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, to immediately work out plans to phase out foreigners from the tourist industry and give greater opportunity to the Kenyans

already therein.

Said the President: "Kenyans must be given greater opportunity to run tourism industry, the manufacturing industry, and in the clearing and forwarding type of business".

He added that it was quite inappropriate to have foreigners taking tourists around the countryside explaining to them, developments in Kenya, about which they are not competent, and "certainly do not care about the plight of wananchi".

Anyone who was following the President's move during the week just concluded, must have been more than satisfied. The public pronouncements that he came out with, directly touched on the welfare of the ordinary mwananchi in Kenya.

And that such major pronouncements came as they did, from the lips of our dear President, the general public, I am sure, must have been relieved a lot. All that the public is now waiting is to see the relevant officers promptly move to implement the presidential directives, handed down during the week in question. And that would be all in the public interest.

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CSO: 3400/420



KENYA

KANU CAUTIONED ON ROLE OF OVERSEEING MINISTRIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] It is often forgotten that the Government is merely a tool--the implementation instrument--of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu). Practically all Ministers and Assistant Ministers owe their positions to the fact that they are Members of Parliament.

And all Members of Parliament owe theirs to the fact that they are members of Kanu. Even the President of the Republic holds the helmsman's post only by virtue of the fact that he is the elected leader of the majority--in our case the only--party in Parliament.

It is for that reason that Kanu and Parliament are often described as the supreme organs of rule in the country, with Kanu having an edge over Parliament because it is through Kanu tickets that all members have entered that "august House."

Clearly, therefore, Kanu should never be seen to be playing second fiddle to the Government. And yet oftentimes this seems to be the case, the Government behaving as though it is independent of the party to which it owes its life.

Constitutionally, to be sure, the Government has watchdogs over it. For instance, the Public Service Commission (PSC) vets all would-be employees and, we hope, monitors their performance and attitudes to work so as continually to flush out all those who cannot measure up.

In theory, at least, the PSC is helped in this thankless task by the Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and other top civil servants. But, as we have often pointed out, many of these individuals have vested interests of their own which run athwart those of society as a whole.

For instance, when people accuse public offices of tribalism, they cannot mean it is the work of junior officials, much less the masses. If tribalism exists, it can only be the work of high-powered officials because they are the ones with authority to recommend hiring and firing.



Tribalism, corruption and ineptitude are the most common roadblocks to productivity in the Ministry, the parastatal empire and other public organisations. And, often, far from fighting these social ailments, many officers nurse them most sedulously.

Perhaps President Moi's decision that Kanu should involve itself in monitoring the efficiency and productivity of Ministers and Assistant Ministers is based on a realisation that the present constitutional instrument for gauging public performance has proved inadequate?

If so, it is a happy realisation. Though it is not necessarily a reflection of the PSC's performance as a watchdog, the fact remains that Government activity is expanding every year, causing its structure to become more and more complex, at the same time as the PSC composition and capacity remain constant.

That is why, probably, it is necessary that its work is supplemented, and even guided, by an organisation like Kanu, enjoying a higher moral authority and serving as a source of preferment, since it is the initiator of all the precepts supposed to guide all public organisations and employees.

But Kanu, like the Government, is composed of individuals, many of whom are likely to be motivated by self-interest. Therefore, if Kanu is to involve itself in evaluating the work of Ministers, care must be taken to see that the relevant team of "inspectors" are honest and above board individuals.

And they must conduct themselves in such a manner that they do not intimidate Ministers unnecessarily because this would only scare them into inactivity, thus defeating the whole purpose of the monitoring exercise.

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CSO: 3400/421

KENYA

NYACHAE CAUTIONS ON USE OF FOREIGN PROFESSIONALS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Chief Secretary, Mr. Simeon Nyachae, has criticised Kenyan professionals who still looked for guidance from foreign consultants for jobs they were capable of handling.

He said the practice was making foreign professionals to continue entrenching themselves in certain professions, making Africans look as if they were incapable of handling their own affairs in spite of the high education they had.

The Chief Secretary said this on Thursday when he addressed members of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya during

their annual dinner at a Nairobi hotel.

He told the members that Kenya was still being let down by some of her professionals who still sought consultation from foreigners, some of whom were not well qualified. He said the time had come when the practice should stop and local professionals do their work without seeking advice from foreigners.

The Chief Secretary also called on African managers of financial institutions to stop discriminating against African businessmen when giving out loans.

He said that some

managers of such institutions did not have such trust and confidence in their fellow Africans as they had for other races.

Nyachae gave an example where a Mr. Patel was always given more money to start a business than a Mr. Kamau, who was given peanuts, which only helped to indebt him to the bank, while his counterpart Asian businessman prospered.

Hailing the members for starting the organisation, Nyachae appealed to the members to give free advice to local small-scale businessmen to educate them on how to keep proper records.

He said that currently the accountants had kept to themselves a vast amount of knowledge, while local businessmen and financial institutions were faced with financial crisis due to poor management.

On indigenisation of the economy, Nyachae said the government would continue with its new policy on the issue without hiding behind curtains.

He said there was no country in the world which had allowed foreigners to control its economy and whatever Kenya did should not be viewed as racism.

KENYA

KANU BRANCH CHAIRMAN WARNS LOCAL ASIANS OF ISOLATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Oct 86 p 18

[Article by Evans Kanini]

[Text]

The Uasin Gishu District chairman, Councillor Noah Teigut, has warned the Asian community in Eldoret town against remaining on the periphery in national development matters.

He said Asians could not be isolated from nation-building as development policies required the participation of everyone living in the country.

Coun Teigut was addressing Asian businessmen and industrialists at the Eldoret

multi-purpose hall on Thursday.

The meeting had been called by the Kanu branch chairman to familiarise himself with top members of the Asian community in the town.

He advised them to support development projects in the district by attending Harambee meetings which, he said, played a major role in development.

It was unwise, he said, for Asians to divorce themselves from nation-building as the Government had guaranteed a peaceful atmosphere that

enabled them to go about their businesses.

Mr Teigut said that they should reciprocate the Government's generosity by attending Harambee meetings.

The Kanu boss criticised a clique in the Asian community in the town which, he claimed, donated as little as Sh5 whenever approached to contribute to the building of schools and other projects.

Coun Teigut said their action was not in line with the Harambee spirit. He said he would soon start collecting money for the proposed Kanu branch headquarters. He said he expected the Asian community to respond positively.

Those who attended the meeting included the Eldoret town Kanu chairman, Coun Kimani Kimingi, and branch executive officer, Mr Michael Kemboi.

Mr Teigut appealed to the Asian community to enrol as members of the party. He said it was because of Kanu that they were able to conduct their businesses without interference.

Mr Teigut criticised the laxity of residents towards Kanu recruitment.

After the chairman's speech, speaker after speaker among the Asians affirmed their confidence and loyalty to the party.

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CSO: 3400/420

KENYA

## NEW CITIZENSHIP REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED, PERMIT FEES RAISED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Oct 86 p 32

[Article by Paul Muhoho]

### [Text]

Kenyan citizenship regulations have been amended and immigration fees increased.

The Kenya Citizenship (Forms and Fees) (Amendment) Regulations of 1986 and the Immigration (Amendment) Regulations are contained in a notice appearing in today's *Kenya Gazette* signed by a Minister of State, Mr Justus ole Tipis.

A fortnight ago, the Minister issued a tough statement in which he pledged continued Government crackdown on criminal elements, including aliens who enter the country illegally.

Mr Tipis said then: "It has now occurred to us that there are many Ugandans who entered our country illegally without any travel documents or identification. Some of these aliens have been known to have engaged in criminal activities here in Kenya and Uganda, thereby posing a security threat to both countries."

The Minister had said then that several weeks previously, the country had experienced a spate of criminal activities in major towns and areas along the western Kenya border which had necessitated an operation to arrest those who were involved.

Mr Tipis asked Ugandans living in Kenya to go back home and assist their brothers and sisters restructure their country which had seen years of unrest, since the

situation was now considerably improved.

Fees for registration of adults as Kenyan citizens has risen from Sh8,000 to Sh12,000.

Naturalisation of aliens as Kenyan citizens has also gone up, from Sh10,000 to Sh15,000.

Married women wishing to become Kenyan citizens will now pay Sh8,000 up from the previous Sh5,000 while children will pay Sh6,000, up from Sh3,000.

No fee will be charged to illegitimate minors born outside Kenya if their mothers are Kenyan citizens.

Issuing or renewal of entry permits is as follows; Class A has risen from Sh3,000 to Sh5,000, but unskilled workers of all descriptions will pay only Sh500. There will be no charges for Class B and C.

Class D has risen from Sh2,000 to Sh5,000, Class E from Sh20 to Sh500. Class F is up from Sh3,000 to Sh5,000, Class G from Sh5,000 to Sh8,000, Class H from Sh5,000 to Sh10,000, Class I from Sh5,000 to Sh10,000, Class J from Sh3,000 to Sh10,000, and Class K and L from Sh250 to Sh1,000.

There will be no charges for Class M.

Dependants' passes for wife and children remain at Sh5,000. Other dependants will have to pay Sh1,000 up from Sh200.

No fees will be charged for visitor's or transit passes. But inter-state passes will cost Sh1,000 up from the previous Sh100. But its renewal will cost Sh500.

Prohibited immigrant's pass has been reduced from Sh10,000 to Sh5,000. Special passes are now Sh3,000, re-entry passes, Sh100.

Duplicates or replacement of entry passes will be Sh300 and a dependant's pass or a pupil's will be Sh200.

All the previous charges had been in operation since 1976.

Meanwhile, the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr William Odongo Omamo, has revoked the Horticultural Crops Development Authority Order according to the same issue of the *Kenya Gazette* supplement.

The new order outlines the operations of the authority.

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CSO: 3480/419

KENYA

TOURISM INDUSTRY: FACILITIES, EARNINGS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

Kenya made Sh4.18 billion from the tourism industry last year, compared to Sh3.04 billion in 1984.

The Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, Mr Andrew Omanga, said this when he moved his ministry's vote. He sought approval for Sh143,607,200 to make up the sum necessary to meet the ministry's expenditure in the current fiscal year.

The Minister said Sh128 million was required to pay outstanding wildlife compensation claims. The Treasury has only released Sh932,306.

"This is a drop in the ocean", the Minister said. He said where people have lost their lives, his staff has been directed to pay all outstanding debts.

Mr Omanga said his ministry was in charge of tourism, wildlife, fisheries and the Kenyatta International Conference Centre.

Tourism, he said, was second to coffee in foreign exchange earning, and that the volume of tourists had risen from 70,000 tourists in 1963 to about half a million each year.

The rise in the volume of tourists was because of the stability Kenya enjoys, and the

attractive sceneries and wildlife in the country.

The Minister said his ministry employs about 80,000 Kenyans, and noted that the country should continue to get its share of the world tourism market.

"It is a fact that Kenya is recognised all over the world for its tourism facilities, and the ministry will ensure that hotels are veloped in small towns so that tourists can be able to visit them.

He said tourism will always be part of Kenya's way of life.

Mr Omanga said Kenya has 45 national parks and game reserves, and more are being

created.

His ministry has established and built a wildlife and fisheries institute to train the managers of wildlife. The institute is in Naivasha.

Seconding the motion the Minister for Co-operative Development, Mr Maina Wanjigi, said he was happy to see the growth of the industry.

He said it was because Kenya was stable that tourists were attracted into the country.

The MP for Mombasa North, Mr Abdalla Mwaruwa, said it was a shame that most tourist hotels were run by non-Africans. He said Africans could do anything even flying airbuses.

Mr Mwaruwa said the people of Mombasa North should not be treated with suspicion by tourists.

The MP amused other Members when he said that the Government should allow the people to control wild animals by eating monkeys, baboons and buffaloes.

An Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ochoa Mak'Anyengo, praised the Ministry for starting courses for tour guides. He said these people should be given all necessary background information

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CSO: 3400/419

KENYA

MOI TOURS DISTRICTS, CALLS FOR LOWER FERTILIZER PRICES

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 11 Oct 86 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday called on the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to ensure that prices of fertilisers were lowered to a level that more farmers could afford.

Noting that the prices of fertilisers on the world market had fallen, the President said the local prices of fertiliser after arriving in Mombasa were still very high.

He also encouraged co-operative societies in the country to follow the example shown by the Murang'a District Co-operative Union and the Kenya Grain Growers Co-operative Union, of importing fertilisers and other farm inputs direct from overseas.

President Moi was speaking at the Makutano showground near Kapenguria when he officially opened the first ever West Pokot District Harambee Agriculture Show.

During the Kanu Parliamentary Group Meeting in Nairobi on Thursday, President Moi directed the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance to work together to streamline the pricing structure of imported fertilisers.

He said the 30 per cent added on the price of the commodity after being off-loaded at Mombasa, plus an extra 100 shillings as handling charge should be abolished.

Turning to agricultural efforts in West Pokot District, President Moi commended the people of the area for their efforts.

He told them to redouble their efforts in the production of coffee, pyrethrum and maize, and also to plant other food crops.

Pointing out that some parts of West Pokot district were arid and semi-arid, the President thanked the government of the Netherlands for its co-operation with Kenya Government in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land Development Programme in the Elgeyo Marakwet and Samburu districts.

Under the programme, the Netherlands government has assisted in the supply of materials, the building of dams, drilling, boreholes and road construction in those areas.

He, however, noted some other parts of West Pokot had fertile soil with high potential while irrigation was being done in the lower parts of the district.

Stressing the importance of irrigation in marginal areas, President Moi pointed out that the people of the area had a long tradition of irrigation activities.

He noted that up to now, over 5,000 families in the district were growing their crops through irrigation.

He said that the government on its part had financed two irrigation schemes at Amolem and Kodich which were benefiting several families in the area.

The President further said he was highly impressed by the exhibits at the West Pokot Agricultural Show, adding



that credit goes to the show committee which had organised the show in an only four months.

He said he was particularly impressed by a map of West Pokot District indicating where the various crops were grown, the river beds, arid areas and fertile areas, irrigation schemes, the areas with precious metals and all the divisions, locations and sub-locations.

On cattle rustling, President Moi called on the people of West Pokot to co-operate with administration officials and security forces in stamping out the evil along the border.

He said while the Government had the responsibility of protecting the people and their property, it was up to wananchi to co-operate in the effort to keep out cattle rustlers from the area.

President Moi also called on the people of the district to enrol in greater numbers as members of the ruling party KANU which was the supreme body in the land.

He further said Kanu officials from the sub-location level to district level should work hand in hand with administration officials at those levels.

He added party officials should be accorded due respect by such administration officials.

On arrival, President Moi was met by the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr. Clungo Omamo, the chairman of the ASK, Mr. K. J. Kitur, West Pokot district show chairman, Mr. Peter Lagat, who is also the area DC, and other show officials.

Before officially opening the show, the President toured several stands including the ones for the District Development Committee, farm and dairy produce, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Kenya Grain Growers Co-operative Union (KGGCU), the district KANU branch, the Coffee Board of Kenya, Lands and Settlement, Water Development, Sigor division of West Pokot and the Kerio Valley Development Authority.

Those attending the ceremony included ministers, Mr. Nicholas Biwott and Mr. Henry Kosgey.

Other dignitaries present were the Kanu secretary-general, Mr. Burudi Nabwera, the Kanu na-

tional executive officer, Mr. Nathan Munoko, and assistant ministers, Mr. James Korellach, who is also the MP for Pokot West, Mr. Stanley arap Metto, Mr. Wilberforce Kisiero and Mr. Ngumbu Njururi.

Others included the MP for Pokot East, Mr. William Sindano, the MP for Eldoret South, Mr. Wilson Korir and nominated MPs, Mr. Ezekiel Barngatuny and Mr. Stephen Michoma and the Kirinyaga district Kanu chairman, Mr. James Njiru.

On his way from Eldoret State Lodge, President Moi was cheered by thousands of enthusiastic wananchi as he passed through Eldoret town and other places on his way to Kapenguria.

The President stopped at Nangili, Matunda, Moi's Bridge, Kitale and the border of Trans Nzoia and West Pokot districts to acknowledge greetings from wananchi.

As he passed through Kitale town, President Moi told leaders and wananchi in Trans Nzoia district to make a concerted effort in building more and better equipped secondary schools to cater for the increasing pupil population in the district.

He noted that although the district was rich in agricultural potential and production, it had lagged behind for many years in providing education facilities.

The President said wananchi there had not put much effort in improving schools for the benefit of their children.

President Moi noted with concern that the district had only seven secondary schools which were not adequate to meet the education needs of children in the area.

He, however, commended wananchi in Trans Nzoia district for having worked hard in their farms to increase agricultural production.

Earlier on, President Moi addressed students of Nangili, and Loreto Convent Matunda secondary schools.

He advised high school students to utilise their time in school to the best of their ability.

He told them that self-discipline was imperative in making them wholesome persons in their future life.

President Moi further told the students that self-discipline would help them know what was right and good for themselves and the country.



KENYA

BRIEFS

**MOI ON ROLE OF CRITICISM**--President Daniel arap Moi yesterday called on Kenyans who have fled their motherland to return and join the rest in the development of the nation. Saying the government was not afraid of healthy criticism, the President advised such people not to talk evil about Kenya while in foreign countries. They must come back and make their criticism from within. President Moi was addressing members of the National Assembly, who hosted a luncheon to mark his 31st year as a Member of Parliament and the eighth year as President of Kenya. The President told the MP's that criticising the government was healthy because it kept people on their toes. He, however, cautioned that criticism must be genuine, positive and essential, saying these were very important rules. President Moi said leaders must always reflect the wishes of the people and the welfare of the nation, adding that everything leaders did should be geared towards making the lives of Kenyans better. [Excerpt] [Article by Richard Keya and Francis Muroki] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 17 Oct 86 p 1] /9274

**PORT AUTHORITY STRIKERS ARRESTED**--A foreman and a chargehand in the crane section of the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) were whisked away by police on Wednesday evening, a few hours after an agreement had been reached for more than 200 crane drivers to end a two-day strike. Colleagues of the two officials told the NATION yesterday a police inspector, assisted by four policemen, had come to the crane section between berths No 5 and No 7 at around 5:30 p.m. "They ordered us out of the office, padlocked it and arrested Mr Benedict Kithuku, the foreman, and Mr Jeremiah [name indistinct] the chargehand," the NATION was told. According to workers in the action, the foreman had allocated work to crane drivers for the second shift which starts at 3 a.m. On arrival, the police officers demanded to know who had given authority for the office to be opened. The crane drivers and the KPA management had been locked in disagreement over a management decision to transfer crane drivers to various sections of the port. According to the decision, the drivers were to report to various berth superintendents in various sections. They were expected to report for duty at the sections they were required to clock into. The crane drivers decided to go against the system by downing their tools. The strike, which partly paralysed the port, ended after an agreement was reached between the management and the Dockworkers' Union at a meeting chaired by the Coast Provincial Labour Officer, Mr James Olang. [Text] [Article by Kenneth Mwema] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Oct 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/423

MOZAMBIQUE

EXPERTS VIEW CHISSANO ELECTION AS 'COMPROMISE'

MB070746 Joahnnesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Interview with Professor Andre Thomashausen, specialist on Mozambique, by John Bishop on the "Network" program, introduced by Gillian van Houten--live]

[Text] [Van Houten] This morning Mr Joaquim Chissano was sworn in as the new president of Mozambique. After this brief profile of him John talks to Professor Andre Thomashausen, a Mozambican specialist, on the problems facing President Chissano.

[Bishop] Forty-seven-year-old Mr Joaquim Chissano comes from Gaza, the same province where the late President Samora Machel was born. Regarded as a highly-intelligent man speaking several European and African languages fluently, President Chissano was one of the first black Mozambicans to complete the Portuguese Matriculation Examination with distinction. After 2 years of studying medicine in Lisbon, he went into exile in France and later became a founder of Frelimo, which was established in Dar es Salaam in 1962. Appointed Frelimo's secretary for defense and security in 1968, he was a leading figure in the agreement of Algiers which, after the prolonged bush war waged by Frelimo, brought the Portuguese Government to the negotiating table and resulted in Mozambique being handed over to Frelimo in 1974. In the interim period before the handover, he served as transitional prime minister in a government that included ministers from both Frelimo and the Portuguese. He later became foreign minister in a post which he held until earlier this week when he was elected to the presidency. Highly regarded as a skilled idplomat, he has been described as witty, charming, and clever. Since his election he stated that he will pursue the late president's socialist policies, and he is on record as saying that he believes the Nkomati Accord with South Africa is not dead. Prof Thomashausen, was President Chissano a compromise choice? I think it was mooted that Marcelino dos Santos was a frontrunner for the post.

[Thomashausen] Definitely, Marcelino dos Santos was number one after President Machel, the late President Machel, and it would have been natural normally that he should have succeeded. However, Mr Marcelino dos Santos always stayed in the background. He was the man who pulled the strings and he pulls them for Moscow. He is definitely linked to the faction which was also opposed to President Mondlane, the first president of Frelimo. So he has another defect, one could say. He is not entirely a black man. He is a colored man, and

although Frelimo is a multiracial organization, when it comes to the choice of the state president this may weigh in favor of one of the other candidates.

[Bishop] Where does that leave President Chissano then? I mean, is his cabinet secure?

[Thomashaussen] He is a compromise candidate, and I would even guess that the Central Committee agreed on Chissano simply because they didn't get the promises from the Soviet Union of further support which they may have been hoping to get. Otherwise a hardliner may have come to power, such as Mr Guebuza.

[Bishop] He has also been described as a moderate and a pragmatist in our press. Let's talk about that for a moment, vis-a-vis his possible moves as far as the strategy, the future strategy, is concerned. I am thinking now of his arrangements with the West and indeed the Nkomati Accord, which has been given a lot of focus.

[Thomashaussen] Definitely, I would say he is much too intelligent to be a radical or an ideologue of one or the other faction. He has a very good training, he speaks four languages very fluently, he has been a very successful foreign minister. He was the man who sort of got the deal with the Portuguese going, and the fact that he played a low key role in the last 2 to 3 years and that he kept out of the Nkomati discussions was actually a sign of his wisdom in a way. This way he stayed clear of the left in the Central Committee. So he is a very intelligent, a very flexible man, in the end the pragmatist of the power, probably a man with not too many scruples but also a man who would like to succeed. He is young; he still wants to have a political future, and he knows he can only have it if things in Mozambique improve.

[Bishop] Well, you have mentioned the Soviet Union. What role will they play now? I mean how will they, in fact, view his appointment as president?

[Thomashaussen] I think they welcome it because Chissano improves Mozambique's chances of raising further lines of credit and getting Western support and the traditional strategy of the Soviet Union, at least in Africa, to use a country for some strategic political purposes but to leave it to the West to finance that policy.

[Bishop] Yes. Talking now of his ability to raise credit I think even when he was foreign minister he mentioned quite openly that there should be some kind of privatization inside Mozambique. I mean, what's going on there? He has declared himself to be a Marxist, but he has also talked about a certain degree of capitalism.

[Thomashaussen] One must understand that from his background he was one of the first people who got a bursary to study at the Portuguese University, one of the first black Mozambicans. He spent considerable time in France. He got very much influenced by the French intellectual left sphere and movements. He is definitely an African nationalist. He is a man who is highly suspicious of American economic imperialism and all the West. On the other hand, he knows

that the (?forced)plannification under Machel and also Prime Minister Machungo who was responsible for plannification during the last 4 years, that this is not suited for Africa and in fact it does not work anywhere.

[Bishop] Plannification--planned economy, that everything has to go according to plan. A building may only be erected if it has been planned for. You can only petrol if this is provided for in the plan and so forth. [sentence as received] You get an economy which where free enterprise is totally absent.

[Bishop] So you are suggesting that he is actually intrinsically against all that?

[Thomashaussen] He would very much like to see this go, I am positive. He raised quite a stir in the Central Committee when he held his speech in favor of privatization. He quite candidly said, look we cannot keep on saying we want foreign money and foreign investments if we don't provide the necessary basis for that. He wants to privatize at least agriculture--small farming, small businesses, and give people against something to work for.

[Bishop] What about his attitude to the MNR now? What do you see happening there?

[Thomashaussen] Again, I would say as a skillful diplomat, a man who is experienced in Africa and Mozambican and international politics he will follow two strategies, one being to reduce the cause of grievances of the population meaning better provision with food, get the communications lines going again, get medical assistance going, get the schools going and helpfully the support to Renamo will then decrease, and the second line would be a military one--that one would try to secure certain vital areas of Mozambique from infiltration by Renamo.

[Bishop] Thank you very much.

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CSO: 3400/402

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY LINKS PLUNDER OF MACHEL PLANE TO PIRACY

MB031418 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary by Machado da Graca]

[Text] The history of those countries with a long maritime coast and busy ship traffic tells us that centuries ago there was a frightful prevalence of shipwreckers. These were people who lived on the coast and during very dark or stormy nights started fires on beach rocks so that ships would mistake them for a port's lighthouse. The ships would then change their routes and crash against the rocks. The shipwreckers would fall upon the wreckage, plundering all they could without worrying about the lives of the ship's crew and passengers. Once its murderous mission had been fulfilled, the fire was extinguished and all evidence eliminated so that the shipwreck could look like what is today known as human error.

The strange conditions in which the presidential airplane crashed have astonished our imagination in that, in this century of high technology, methods employed by the shipwreckers are once again possible. We have read and heard in the past few days that through electronic means it is possible to transmit a false beacon to change the route of an airplane and make it crash against a mountain as if it was normally landing at a safe airport. It is not yet clear whether this happened to the airplane in which President Machel and part of his delegation were killed. However, we already know that this is possible. We also know that the South Africans have already used this technology against Angolan aircraft. As [Ghanaian] President Jerry Rawlings said on his departure from Maputo, one of the great problems of our era is that high technology is often in immoral hands.

However, as the possibility exists that the presidential airplane was, quote, shipwrecked, unquote, on the Lebombo hills, one thing is certain: the men who arrived at the scene of the disaster, without worrying about attending to the wounded, got down to the business of collecting all the documentation that they could find. They are beyond any reasonable doubt present-day embodiments of the shipwreckers of past centuries.

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CSO: 3400/402



MOZAMBIQUE

FRENCH ORGANIZATION PROVIDING AID THROUGH AGRICOM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The Center for Collecting Data from Arab and African Countries (CRIAA) Project organized by that private French humanitarian body has to date made available goods worth more than 15 million meticals to support the current farm marketing campaign in the district of Mueda, province of Cabo Delgado. The goods, which included clothing for all ages and soap, were delivered to the AGRICOM in that district. It is with this body that the CRIAA Project maintains cooperative relations, guaranteeing the shipment of consumer goods and production supplies as an incentive for farm marketing in the province of Cabo Delgado.

According to Henrique Nivalha, the Mueda district representative of the AGRICOM, the French organization, which has its headquarters in the capital, Paris, in addition to sending consumer goods and clothing, is supporting the district of Mueda in the establishment of proper working conditions for the carvers of rosewood, blacksmiths, carpenters and tailors, who are organized in small associations in that part of the province of Cabo Delgado. These activities, Nivalha added, are directly controlled by the district office of the AGRICOM in Mueda.

It was learned, moreover, that the CRIAA Project is also participating in our country in the program to support the Ibo Fishing Combine in the northern district of the province of Cabo Delgado.

As a result of the support from the CRIAA and also the government authorities of our country, the AGRICOM office in the district of Mueda has been able to market to date nearly 900 tons of corn and several hundred tons of various other products, representing the surplus produced by the people.

The main products marketed, according the AGRICOM representative in Mueda, were corn (accounting for a heavy percentage), followed by rice, sorghum, beans, sesame and sunflower seeds, among others.

During this season, the district of Mueda was to market 1,587 tons of corn. At the present time there is a certain optimism about the fulfillment of this goal, provided some problems being encountered currently are resolved, Nivalha said.

"While in the other provinces, the majority of the districts face problems in implementing farm marketing due to the armed bandits, the problem here in Mueda now is different," the AGRICOM representative said in a talk with our reporters. He added that "Minor disparities have been found in the domestic goods sent to us, which very often do not meet the needs of the people."

While our reporters worked in the district of Mueda, they noted that there were 300 Xirico brand radios sent to that region some time ago to support the marketing campaign still on hand. They have not been distributed because the people want to use them with batteries, of which the AGRICOM has none.

We further learned from the AGRICOM representative that since the office of that enterprise was established, no bicycles have been sent to the district of Mueda to support the marketing campaign, although bicycle accessories have been received in connection with the marketing campaign.

We were told in the district of Mueda that the last time bicycles were sold in that region was in 1980.

#### Distribution Process Regulated

With the introduction of the new labor system, mainly where the distribution of goods to the participants in the marketing campaign is concerned, the AGRICOM has effective control over the goods, this official assured us.

According to this enterprise representative, a contract is signed when the goods become available, and any violation of the contract justifies expulsion from the process. Those participating in farm marketing in the district of Mueda include only cooperative and private workers, and the task of the AGRICOM is to provide support in the marketing and transportation of the products from the interior to the main warehouse.

Because of contract violations, the Maguiguana, Luanda and Mueda Capital Secondary Schools were disqualified as participants. It should be emphasized that the inclusion of educational establishments in the farm marketing campaign has contributed a great deal to resolving the problems of feeding the students in that district. Moreover, it was to this end, we learned from the district representative of the AGRICOM, that the bodies in that region decided to include the schools in the process of marketing the surpluses produced by the people.

The participants excluded also include the Cicalanga and Intamba Consumer Cooperatives and the Incongá Communal Hamlet, as well as a merchant, Cornelio Tinga, in the Ingapa zone in the district of Mueda, for failure to present accurate accounts when their work was complete.

According to the AGRICOM delegates, when a participant is disqualified, someone else who can provide continuity in the marketing process is sent to replace him, so that the people will not suffer.

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CSO:3442/25



MOZAMBIQUE

FAMINE WORSENS IN INHAMBANE, GAZA PROVINCES

MB041831 Dakar PANA in English 1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 4 November (AIM-PANA)--Deaths from starvation are reported from the southern Mozambican provinces of Inhambane and Gaza in the latest monthly report from the country's Natural Disasters Office. The report says that "many deaths by starvation" have been reported from the district is hampered "by a shortage of tractors and trailers which are the only vehicles that can traverse the sandy trails."

In the neighbouring district of Mabote "all the localities outside the district capital are reported to be seriously affected by drought." People are relying on wild fruits for sustenance, and are walking for distances of up to 160 km to receive rations from fixed distribution points.

Panda District, in the southern interior of Inhambane, is also severely hit by drought, and in the locality of Macavelane starvation-related deaths have been reported.

Coastal Inhambane, however, is out of danger. The problems start about 50 km from the coast, and the office warns that if it does not rain soon the drought in the Inhambane interior could be as severe as in 1983. Then the combination of drought and South African sponsored banditry proved fatal for around 100,000 peasants in inhambane and Gaza.

This year in Gaza there has again been no substantial rain in the north of the province (the districts of Guija, Massingir, Chicualacuala, and the northern part of Chibuto).

The report says that "even in the coastal areas where good rains were reported this year, all the harvests from the second planting failed as it rained only once in March." Many rivers and ponds in the province have dried up, and "hunger-related deaths are being reported in many areas."

Drought is also persisting in parts of Maputo Province, but the report does not mention any deaths there.

Elsewhere in the country food shortages are largely caused by MNR banditry, which has disrupted agriculture and the normal marketing networks.

The central province of Zambezia is the worst affected, with 847,000 people at risk. The office estimates that for the whole country some 3.9 million people are in danger.

MOZAMBIQUE

FOOD, OTHER AID GOING TO ZAMBEZIA, SOFALA PROVINCES

MB031202 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] More than 4,000 people, who were displaced because of armed bandit actions in Zambezia Province, will receive food aid. Distribution began on 30 October.

The products, which are being distributed to the people in various parts of Zambezia Province, including Quelimane City, come from a consignment of 4,800 tons of corn which was donated by (World Vision) and the World Food Program.

A total of 350 tons of beans and cooking oil are also being distributed among the displaced people. These were donated by the World Food Program and (CARE), a U.S. humanitarian institution.

Nearly 6,000 people in Sofala Province continue to be seriously affected by famine, due to the drought and the actions of destabilization by the armed bandits in a number of districts. In order to reduce the problem, the Department of Prevention and Combat Against Natural Disasters has been giving emergency aid to the affected areas. This emergency aid consists of food-stuffs, clothing, and production instruments among other aid goods.

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CSO: 3400/402

MOZAMBIQUE

DENMARK DONATES FUNDS FOR BEIRA PROJECT

MB081445 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Next year, Denmark will give Mozambique 75 million kroners, which is over 375 million meticals, to implement projects within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. The agreement reached in Maputo yesterday after 3 days of talks between the two countries' government officials also provides for the undertaking of new actions in 1987. It was signed by the national deputy director of the Mozambican Ministry of Finance and the division head of the Danish International Development Agency. During the meeting, the two delegations reviewed bilateral cooperation and discussed ways of broadening it to the fields of fisheries, light and food industries, and metal and mechanical industries. The two countries already cooperate in education, agriculture, physical planning, and rural water supply.

Denmark has also expressed its desire to participate in the Bera corridor project within the so-called Nordic initiative. Accordingly, a source close to the Mozambican delegation to the talks told AIM that 145 million kroners have already been made available to Mozambique to implement five projects.

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CSO: 3400/402

UGANDA

RWENZURURU ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Kampala THE TELECAST in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Another form of banditry has hit Kichwamba, 19 miles from Kasese towards Fort Portal in the Western Region. Reports reaching THE TELECAST say rebel Rwenzururu's soldiers have established their headquarters at Kichwamba, within the vicinity of Hima Cement Factory and are terrorising people in the area.

According to Miss. Francisco Nyakaisiki, who called at THE TELECAST offices over the weekend, "many Bakonjo Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) former youth wingers, Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) members and many of their colleagues escaped into the mountains with guns. These people come from the mountains and start looting and shooting in the air in and around Rugendabara," she said. She noted that there are two National Resistance Army (NRA) roadblocks, one at Nyakigumba and one at Rubona. But she said these roadblocks are too far to be of help to people living in and around Nyakigumba. She said at Rugendabara, there is a Nyakatonzi Coffee Growers Co-operative Union which buys and processes coffee from different parts of the district. "But because of insecurity," she lamented, "business in the once busy place had almost come to a standstill."

Nyakaisiki revealed that the Rwenzururu movement has surfaced again. She said although people can move about in the areas surrounding the mountain slopes, they are required to have identity cards issued by some unknown officials in the mountains. Asked whether she had seen such an identity card, Nyakaisiki said that was common knowledge to the people in Rugendabara. She said anybody was free to have the identity card as long as it was paid for. Nyakaisiki said it was still a mystery who was selling the cards, but some people had the cards.

When asked what she knew of the Rwenzururu movement, she said not much, except that there are some National Resistance Movement (NRM) members based in Kasese who are encouraging the Rwenzururu movement.

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CSO: 3400/421

ZIMBABWE

COMMENTARY HAILS CHISSANO'S ELECTION IN MOZAMBIQUE

MB061812 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The swearing in of Comrade Joaquim Chissano today as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique is a victory for all peace-loving people in southern Africa, Africa as a whole, and the world over. The imperialists and their stooges in Pretoria would have preferred the situation where the untimely death of President Samora Machel would act as a catalyst that would [word indistinct] into a strike in Frelimo, the armed forces, and the (?generality) of the Mozambican people, thereby creating conditions for the installation of a puppet regime. Such a regime would dance to the tune of its masters in Pretoria and some Western capitals.

The fact that Mozambicans bore their grief with equanimity and decide within the body politic who was to be the successor to the late President Machel is a clear indication of the political and ideological maturity of the Frelimo Party. Few nations or political parties can allow their minds to rule their hearts in such difficult times when the nation is [word indistinct] to be facing an external threat from racist South Africa, but also has to deal with South African-sponsored bandits inside Mozambique.

Today, we hail Frelimo. The democratic nature in which the new president was elected is not at all surprising. Frelimo still has some of its founder members in its rank and file. By going from the experiences of such men, Frelimo was able to turn grief into people's elections that will instill the new vitality into the party's government machinery to resist imperialist attempts to reverse the socialist revolution in Mozambique.

Comrade Chissano assumed the presidency of Mozambique at a very difficult time in the history of the country. South African threats of military aggression against Mozambique continues. South African-sponsored MNR bandits have caused havoc to the economy of Mozambique, destroying schools, factories, farms, bridges, transport lines, settlements, road and rail network valued at over 5 billion dollars. The bandits have also murdered more than 150,000 Mozambicans, most of them innocent civilians, women, and children.

The Nkomati nonaggression pact with racist South Africa has been constantly violated by the Pretoria regime. In fact, while the accord was being signed,

South Africa's former deputy information minister, Louis Nel, was in the MNR headquarters at Casa Banana, inside Mozambique, reassuring the bandits that South Africa would continue to supply them with arms despite Nkomati. Since Nkomati, South African Air Force planes have continued to violate Mozambican airspace, flying in supplies to the bandits.

There is no doubt that in President Chissano, Mozambique has a leader who can meet these challenges with determination. President Chissano has long diplomatic experience. As foreign minister since Mozambique's independence, he has helped to shape the country's foreign policy. As a founder member of Frelimo holding various key posts in the party during the struggle, including that of secretary for security, Comrade Chissano has invaluable inside knowledge of the political currents within Frelimo and Mozambique. His rapport with the armed forces will ensure the speedy liquidation of the bandits.

Comrade Chissano has pledged to continue the programs initiated by the late President Samora Machel. These include reorganizing, equipping, training, expanding the armed forces before they deliver the coup de grace to the bandits and revamping the party organs and maintaining the role of Frelimo as the vanguard of the socialist revolution. President Chissano has also reaffirmed Mozambique's unwavering support for the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa and to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

To the party and people of Mozambique, we say congratulations and also thank you for the lesson of democracy you have once again taught us that the party is supreme that despair can be turned into hope. To Comrade Chissano, we say congratulations. We have no doubt that you will lead Mozambique to even greater revolutionary victories. Aluta continua! [the struggle continues] Victory is certain!

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CSO: 3400/401



ZIMBABWE

HERALD SAYS NO CHANCE OF RSA EXCULPATION

MB031422 Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 86

[Editorial: "SA [South African] Involvement"]

[Text] No smoke-screens nor doctoring of news by the South Africans is likely to succeed in exculpating them from blame for the air crash in which President Samora Machel died.

Already, while on the one hand pretending to be honest by stating that an international aviation inquiry into the crash is welcome, the Boers have on the other hand passed their own verdict by blaming "bad weather" and "pilot error" for the tragedy.

Considering the depth of South African's apparent involvement in that tragic event one would have expected that, irrespective of provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, the Botha regime would have volunteered to stand aside and allow an independent probe to take place.

Instead the regime's transport minister, Hendrik Schoeman, cites the convention to try to legitimise that country's participation in a preliminary inquiry.

How can South Africa, as Frontline chairman and president of Zambia, Dr Kaunda, has asked, investigate itself especially in the light of the pilot's statement--which has been indirectly corroborated by another survivor who said he heard a "loud noise" before the crash--that the plane was shot down?

What evidence does the South African Government fear might be uncovered if it stays out of the investigation itself?

On Monday, Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said his country's air force had been aware of the ill-fate plane until "at a certain stage the flight faded." [sentence as received] The world was also told the plane hit a mountain-top and totally disintegrated--information which the photograph we have published elsewhere in this issue would appear to dispute.

As world reaction to Comrade Machel's death mounts, the South Africans are issuing more contradictory statements about the moments preceding the crash.

They are talking of virtually "zero visibility" while at the same time admitting they had the presidential flight on their radar screens even while it was flying over Zimbabwe.

They now also talk of the plane "touching the crest" of a hill after turning west into South Africa rather than east into Maputo.

But everyone is left guessing as to what the South African Air Force's reaction was when the plane strayed into South African airspace before disaster struck.

It is such contradictions, coupled with the muzzling of the survivors now in South African hospitals, that make that country appear more and more involved in the Machel tragedy.

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CSO: 3400/401

ZIMBABWE

HERALD REPEATS CLAIM NO MEDICAL HELP FOR MACHEL

MB041419 Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "New South African Horror"]

[Text] Africa yesterday bade farewell to one of its greatest sons: Comrade Samora Machel.

The Mozambican president was laid to rest with all the pomp and pageantry due to an outstanding revolutionary, leader and statesman.

While Africa's leaders paid final tribute to the patriot who gave his life to the liberation cause, the continent grieved... and felt anger too; an anger that mounts daily as more and more evidence points to South Africa's heavy involvement in the air crash in which the leader died.

Even as Africa's leaders gathered for the funeral a new horror emerged: Evidence that Comrade Machel was still alive up to 4 hours after the crash.

The Durban-based mass circulation newspaper ILANGA quoted eye-witness accounts from villagers living close to the crash scene who arrived within minutes of the plane coming down but were driven off by South African police.

There will, of course, be vehement denials from Pretoria. But given the Draconian controls under which the South African press operates, no newspaper would dare publish such a report without first checking and then double checking its authenticity.

The evidence is further strengthened when taken in conjunction with yesterday's account from a surviving cameraman that the South African police made no attempt to help the survivors and instead concentrated on collecting diplomatic bags and documents.

That President Machel was still breathing, as were others who also subsequently died, so long after the crash without a finger lifted to help is a piece of calculated callousness giving rise to feelings far transcending mere anger.

It would be normal to expect great confusion at the scene of an air crash, but here we have South African police moving determinedly among the wreckage looking for papers, a pre-occupation making it hard to escape the conclusion that they knew beforehand that the stricken aircraft was the presidential jet.

Indeed, the very first question put by the police to the surviving cameraman was: "Is this the Mozambican presidential plane?"

Given South Africa's known capability to lure aircraft off course with fake landing beacons, a tactic they have employed before, Pretoria's protestations of innocence have a decidedly hollow ring.

The reaction of any civilised society, which South Africa clearly is not, is to give priority to the dying and injured. Leaving them to suffer unattended is not only an act of unrivalled barbarity but a grievous breach of international aviation regulations.

The same regulations stipulate that on no account, particularly in the case of an aircraft of one country crashing in another, must the plane's cargo or the passengers' baggage be moved or tampered with. Furthermore, once those aboard have been taken care of the crash site must be sealed off awaiting the arrival of trained investigators.

South Africa stands indicted on many counts, but the bitterest of all charges is that Comrade Machel as well as many more members of his entourage might still be alive today had they not been callously denied help at the scene.

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CSO: 3400/401

ZIMBABWE

PAPER URGES ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR MOZAMBIQUE

MB051924 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 31 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Mozambique Now Needs More Than Sympathy"]

[Text] Many countries in Africa, and from beyond the continent's borders, showed solidarity with Mozambique by attending this week's funeral of the late President Samora Machel. Now that the Mozambican leader has been laid to rest, however, a more tangible form of sympathy and assistance is called for.

Mozambique, in the wake of the aircraft crash that deprived it of its leader and others in the government, is more vulnerable to political collapse than it has ever been in its history. The MNR is taking full advantage of the confusion that will exist until a new and accepted leader is appointed.

Many of Mozambique's present troubles can be laid at the feet of the Frelimo government, of that there is no doubt. But the MNR, while it can, with South African assistance, cause considerable security problems and occupy large areas of the country, is not necessarily a suitable alternative.

It is doubtful whether the virtual civil war not raging will ever be decided by armed force. The victory will go to those who can provide for the long-suffering Mozambique people a better standard of living now, and brighter prospects for the future. Under present circumstances, the Frelimo government cannot achieve this alone. It needs the assistance of every country that values stability as a base on which to build a more democratic and viable Mozambique.

The development of the Beira Corridor is about one project through which countries can demonstrate their willingness to become involved in the rehabilitation of Mozambique's economy. There are, however, other pressing needs--such as those recognised by Canada this week for enhanced food supplies.

There is an opportunity now for friendly countries to demonstrate much more than sympathy at the death of President Samora Machel, and in very tangible ways to assist the country he led for over 20 years.

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CSO: 3400/401

ZIMBABWE

EDITORIAL DISCOUNTS POSSIBILITY OF MNR VICTORY

MB051739 Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 86

[Editorial: "Cowardly Boast"]

[Text] The bandit MNR rebels, in the belief that there now is an exploitable vacuum in Mozambique created by the death of President Samora Machel, have been promising to intensify their activities against that grieving country.

The air pathetic judgment of the situation is demonstrated by their statements reacting to Comrade Machel's death. One of their spokesmen, speaking from Lisbon of course, said now that President Machel was dead they would find little difficulty in achieving their goal of replacing the Frelimo government.

What they have not taken into consideration is the will of the people of Mozambique themselves.

Their wish to fight for their revolutionary gains, and their determination never to give up their very freedom to proxies of Portuguese multi-millionaires and South African militarists, clearly escapes the small minds of the MNR.

Then there are our own permanent interests in Mozambique which would be dangerously jeopardised by an MNR takeover. South Africa would then have effectively almost entirely encircled this country.

Last week the prime minister highlighted the dangers of an MNR takeover and vowed that Zimbabwe was prepared to fight to the last man to prevent the MNR taking over in Mozambique. In response the MNR has "formally" declared war on Zimbabwe.

How they intend fighting us when they come out second in every engagement with our forces in Mozambique remains to be seen. All they may really manage are cowardly sabotage missions with the aid of South Africa, the aim is of which would be to destabilise the country and create anxiety within the population.

The bandits cannot stand against our forces in Mozambique. If they appear to be making headway in any clash with Zimbabwean soldiers it is only because their spokesmen in Lisbon are doing such a good job of churning out false statements that are not worth the paper they are printed on.



We are quite aware of the possible massive resources that could be available to the MNR simply because of their "anti-communist" label. But if Mozambique is where every able-bodied Zimbabwean is going to die in defence of that country's and our own sovereignty, then so be it.

We see South Africa's hand in the MNR's declarations. These are a form of pressure from the Boers who have suddenly and unashamedly decided to assign themselves the duty of bringing together the MNR and the Frelimo government, just as President Machel was being buried.

The determination of the people of Mozambique and that of ourselves did not die with Samora. He would have wanted us to fight until victory. And that is exactly what we are going to do.

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CSO: 3400/401

ZIMBAWE

PAPER CRITICAL OF LEFTIST UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

MB051836 Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Childish Leftism"]

[Text] The press has suddenly become the whipping boy for some learned gentlemen lecturers at the University of Zimbabwe since the violent demonstration in Harare following the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash.

These few lecturers, some of whose actions during that demonstration should be the subject of thorough investigation by authorities, have not taken kindly to our condemnation of the violence during which property, belonging to Zimbabweans, was destroyed.

We condemned the violence, not the demonstration, and we still stand by that. It was unfortunate that students of the university which has a commendable history of producing revolutionaries, should have allowed themselves to see differences in colour as differences in ideology.

We would have thought that the university students would apologise in the same way that the administration did. Instead there have only been counter-condemnations of those who condemned the violence.

It is not difficult to understand this attitude when lecturers themselves do not understand the political destiny of such countries as Zimbabwe. Indeed, it is only a tiny minority that we refer to but their influence is enormous.

We report in this issue a confusing analysis of the American sanctions action against South Africa by another university lecturer who presents them as "an elaborate ideological defence of imperialism."

The same lecturer was unhappy that the press had not interpreted the sanctions action that way. Yet it is the Commonwealth, the United Nations, the people of South Africa and the international community in general who have campaigned for sanctions.

Indeed, so delighted was the prime minister and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Comrade Mugabe, that he personally congratulated the people of America for imposing sanctions on South Africa.

Is it any wonder that our students appear to be just as confused when they are called upon to make a political judgment, such as indicating South Africa for being responsible for the death of President Machel through demonstrations, that they instead break window panes and beat up defenceless old white women?

We put this down to dangerous kindergarten leftism that should never have a place in our midst. Indeed, we can recall just before the NAM [Non-Aligned Movement] summit and after, lecturers calling on America and Britain to impose sanctions. One thought then that all the lecturers and the people were at one.

If we are to be condemned to taking a stand against violence and supporting the American Congress for humiliating their president by overriding his veto against the sanctions bill in line with the wishes of the international community, we say fine.

We believe there is a minority of lecturers who believe they have a monopoly of political knowledge, who believe their interpretation of events is the only correct one, who see themselves as Karl Marx reincarnated and who should have their wings clipped before it is too late.

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CSO: 3400/401

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT SEEN AS SUBSERVIENT TO MARAIS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 86 p 18

[Article by "Dawie": "Rightists Embrace: Dr T. Takes Another Swallow of HNP Policy"]

[Text] The rumors of an early general election have brought the prolonged courtship between the far-right parties--which on occasion has been quite stormy--to the point where it is practically certain that some kind of rightist alliance will be formed to oppose the National Party (NP).

This is confirmed by the latest series of discussions between the Conservative Party (KP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). Spurred on by their common enmity to the NP, they have patched up their earlier serious differences of principle and policy, and moved closer together than ever.

How does it happen that two parties that in the past bitterly assailed each other now ardently embrace?

'Driven Out'

The answer is very simple: Dr Andries Treurnicht and his KP followers have, as they have so often done in the past, caved in to Mr Jaap Marais and his HNP.

Ever since its founding, the KP has proclaimed with great fanfare that its members of Parliament were 'driven out' of the NP, that they left the NP because Mr P.W. Botha and his government had diverged from the tried and tested policy of the NP.

Dr Treurnicht originally labored under the delusion that his new party would be able to offer a home to all far-rightists, and that he would swallow the HNP without difficulty. That's why he treated all earlier HNP attempts at rapprochement with disdain. He even said in a written declaration that he did not need the HNP's help to become the alternative government.

But Dr Treurnicht's hopes were quickly dashed. After a couple of failed attempts to win by-elections in three-cornered fights with the NP and the

HNP, Dr Treurnicht realized that in reality the HNP held the balance of power on the right.

Mr Marais was smart enough to realize that he had a hold of something. he took Dr Treurnicht and the KP in tow, and made them swallow one piece of HNP policy after another. The fact that Dr Treurnicht and the other members of Parliament who broke away from the NP with him were coarchitects of the NP policy that became objectionable to them after the split made little difference to them. They are too opportunistic for that.

So before, very long the KP, along with the HNP, became an enthusiastic adherent of a homeland policy for Coloreds--a policy the KP members had earlier expressly rejected in the company of NP leaders such as Dr Verwoerd, Mr Vorster, and Mr P.W. Botha. (Dr Treurnicht even did so in the NP's 1981 election manifesto over his own signature!)

More flip-flops quickly followed under further pressure from the HNP, including the 1977 constitutional proposals, sport, and external and internal affairs.

The KP backpedaled so quickly with concessions to the HNP that it later became apparent that, notwithstanding its greater number of seats, it had lost the ideological battle hands down. Eventually it was only the KP's connection with Mr Vorster, the party's policy of an Indian homeland, and the HNP's language policy that stood between the two parties.

The KP has just retreated again. While it, like the HNP, has completely "fallen out with the Verwoerdian vision," it is apparently prepared to water down its policy on an Indian homeland so that it may become "manageable" for the HNP, which favors the repatriation of Indians. But when did Dr Verwoerd ever promote homelands for Coloreds and Indians? It was, indeed, he who granted permanence to the Indians in 1961.

It is not hard to predict that the KP will eventually swallow the HNP's policy of one official language, especially if the HNP formulates it just a little differently. Where did Dr Verwoerd, on whose back the far-rightists are now perching, ever advance such a policy?

To further oblige the HNP, the KP has also begun to disassociate itself from Mr Vorster. A little bird has told Dawie that the knot of differences was cut after KP members made a clean breast with all sorts of revelations about how they had repeatedly opposed the "liberal" policy directions taken by Mr Vorster and later Mr P.W. Botha in the NP.

Hollow Cry

Now that Dr Treurnicht and his colleagues are showing their true colors, it becomes increasingly apparent that in actuality they were always disguised HNP supporters inside the NP. What did not seem possible to them in 1969 at the time of the founding of the HNP, they now do with zeal.

The most recent events show that the claim of Dr Treurnicht and those of like mind that they were driven out of the NP in 1982 was only a hollow propaganda cry to justify their schism with the NP. A splinter party whose credibility has been shattered like this deserves to be rejected.

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR 'URGENT' TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Discussion Is Necessary"]

[Text] It is a pity that relations between South Africa and Mozambique have deteriorated to such a point that the government has felt obliged to announce extremely drastic measures against its eastern neighbor.

Because these steps will necessarily have serious implications for both countries, one would like to believe that the government did not take this drastic action lightly, and that the pros and cons were thoroughly weighed.

It must be kept in mind that the government has repeatedly warned Mozambique that it could not allow its innocent citizens to be exposed to attacks by ANC terrorists operating out of Mozambique. Security considerations were, indeed, one of the main reasons the two countries concluded the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

Because of the drawn-out civil war in Mozambique, President Samora Machel has lost control over large parts of his country, and it was not always possible for him to act effectively against ANC infiltrators. The result was a troubling increase in terrorist attacks along the South African border with Mozambique.

Since the government cannot evade its responsibility for the safety of its people, it could not resign itself to this state of affairs. It has now decided to use other methods to achieve its aim.

However, the South African action is not without disadvantages for South Africa, too. The expulsion of a quarter of a million illegal Mozambiquans and the decision that no Mozambiquans may henceforth be recruited for service in South Africa will aggravate Mozambique's economic woes. It is obvious that South Africa will not be able to avoid the consequences of this action, for it may also lead to a further escalation of violence, which no South African can desire at this stage.

For the sake of the highest interests of both countries, it may be hoped that it is not too late to reach an understanding in this matter. The obvious way seems to be urgent discussions at the highest level.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL TENSIONS WITHIN DUTCH REFORMED MISSION CHURCH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Oct 86 p 10

[Editorial: "A Church Under Tension"]

[Text] Yesterday's events, on the last day of the synodical session of the NG [Dutch Reformed] Mission Church in Belhar, once again emphasized the serious division and tensions within the church and the church leadership.

Even though greater unanimity was achieved about numerous issues, it is clear that feelings still run high especially about matters with political connotations. There is no doubt that very difficult days still lie ahead for the church and its leaders. Whether this dissension can be exorcised within a reasonable period of time remains to be seen.

Yesterday's resignation by the new moderator, Dr Allan Boesak, and the actuary, the Reverend Nick Apollis, and the withdrawal of their resignations shortly thereafter did certainly not contribute to the dispelling of confusion among many of the church's members. Serious thought could be given here to the example set primarily by Dr Boesak, a man who is looked upon as a leader by a substantial segment of the colored community.

In his original resignation, Dr Boesak himself said that the division within the Executive Council of the Synod over the last 4 years has been of such a nature that he did not see any possibility of living with it another 4 years. For the sake of the greater interests of the church one should hope that the tension will decline, but is that possible?

Already there are signs that the adoption of the Belhar creed, which the Synod considers the milestone of the recently ended session, will lead to numerous differences of opinion given that even church leaders interpret its implementation in various ways.

How equally divided the Synod really was about questions with political undertones, could be seen in the small majorities by which such decisions were adopted. One of the most telling examples of this division (and confusion?) was last Friday's adoption of a proposal by which the church, among other things, recognized the right of students and pupils to boycott classes. This decision was reversed yesterday.

Hence, the division remains a dilemma for which solutions must be found. That is why such a great responsibility rests on Dr Boesak's shoulders. He will have to accept the fact that it will largely depend on his leadership whether the church is likely to become even more bitterly divided.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW CHURCH MODERATOR ALLAN BOESAK FACES CONTROVERSIES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 86 p 16

[Editorial: "New Moderator"]

[Text] Dr Allan Boesak's election as the new moderator of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church actually illustrates the deep division within the church with which Dr Boesak himself has become increasingly identified. The Synod was divided into two camps to such an extent that the dividing line ran actually right through the middle of the delegates.

Nevertheless, the leadership of the church within the country is being entrusted to Dr Boesak, something which possibly came to him more easily already in the conditioned outside world, where he became president of the World Federation of the Reformed Church. Hence, he will also perform at home now and new high expectations will be placed on him. We hope that he will meet them.

It is unfortunately true that in some circles he has acquired a reputation which implies, among other things, that many Godfearing and peaceloving South Africans see him as a religious figure who arouses polarization in a country which needs anything but polarization. He is considered an exponent of a foreign liberation theology which contains terrifying possibilities in an already divided society.

As his election shows, such divisions exist within the Mission Church itself, of which Dr Boesak as moderator has become the highest official. In this capacity, which immediately puts heavy responsibilities on the office holder, the onus will rest on Dr Boesak to show whether he will worsen the existing divisions, and whether he can come forward as a figure of reconciliation who can help defuse situations which carry great potential for misery and dissension.

By its very nature that task stretches beyond the Mission Church. As the largest Afrikaans speaking colored church, the Mission Church has ties rich in tradition with the whole Dutch Reformed Church family. These are ties which lately have been subjected to serious tension, so much so that people are holding their breath about the damage that could be done if the church were to crumble as a united source of strength in a society which yearningly looks for its leadership.

Dr Boesak will not be able simply to live with these truths. He will have to show whether with the true salvation message of reconciliation he can help to lead the country and its people out of a valley of threatening shadows. In spite of everything that has happened in the past, many people will give him the full opportunity to demonstrate what he can and will accomplish in his new leadership role.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION OVER NEXT TWO DECADES DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by political correspondent: "Serious Efforts Needed for Urbanization -- Minister Heunis Outlines Reasons for Strategy"]

[Text] Pretoria -- The inability of numerous countries and governments in Africa to create a healthy climate for urbanization and housing contributes significantly to political and economic instability on the continent.

This is what Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, said yesterday in Sandton at the opening of the Housing Institute's seminar.

Due to increasing urbanization, the urban population of South Africa and the TBVC countries will double within the next 15 to 20 years. About 86 percent or 16 million of those urban dwellers will be blacks.

Because of various "historical limitations" it appears that the current systems will experience problems in satisfying the enormous social needs within the time frame mentioned above.

Hence, everything will have to be thrown into the battle to make use of all possible resources of the country to find a satisfactory solution to this national problem. If this does not succeed, it would not be difficult to imagine its serious social and political problems.

Mr Heunis noted that generally speaking it has been found that urbanization broadens economic opportunities and choices for the individual and this promotes his upward mobility and standard of living.

It is usually confirmed that positive urbanization causes a levelling in population growth because of the influence of urban living circumstances on people's outlook on life.

It is primarily for that reason that the government has adopted a comprehensive urbanization strategy in South Africa, said Mr Heunis.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ROLAND NJOLI, FIRST MAYOR OF GUGULETU, ON COMMUNITY ISSUES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Oct 86 p 11

[Interview with Roland Njoli, first mayor of Guguletu, by Ingo Capraro:  
"Housing Is the Territory's Main Bottleneck"; date and place not given]

[Text] He would not have any objection to a Zulu president, said Mr Roland Njoli, who was recently inaugurated as the first mayor of Guguletu and surrounding area. He is a Xhosa. As far as he is concerned, skin color or ethnic ties do not play any role. "What is important is the brain. The best leader needs to be elected." But he does not think that the majority of Xhosas would be satisfied with a Zulu president, he said in an interview with Ingo Capraro.

Mr Roland Njoli (65 years old) lives with his family in Langa. His house is surrounded by a high fence. The windows of the house have been covered with thick mesh to prevent hand grenades and gasoline bombs from being thrown into the house. In addition all the windows are burglarproofed. There are three vicious dogs, on long chains, in the yard. Following is a short report on the interview.

[Question] Is it correct that there are about 200,000 people in your territory?

[Answer] I have no idea of how many people there are.

[Question] How many council members in your territory have already been killed and how many have resigned because of intimidation?

[Answer] Six have resigned, one was killed.

[Question] What do you consider your single major task as mayor?

[Answer] To see to it that our people get housing and additional land. We have already requested this from the government. Now that the immigration policy has been eliminated, we have so many people...

[Question] In addition to housing, what other urgent needs and problems are your people experiencing?

[Answer] There are so many. Many people don't have a job. We must see to it that they get a job. The government has an employment program, but that is not enough. Last year we made an appeal to the private sector for help. There was little reaction. And we are short of money.

[Question] It has been argued that to a certain extent the residential areas have been made "ungovernable." How true is this for Guguletu and the surrounding area?

[Answer] I would not use the word ungovernable. There is no area that I would describe as ungovernable. There were disturbances all over the country because of dissatisfaction. I would not exclude Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu in that regard.

[Question] Do the people regularly pay their rent?

[Answer] There are some who don't pay their rent because of intimidation, while others have a good reason why they don't pay. The people who don't pay are in the minority.

[Question] Is garbage regularly removed and do deliveries occur?

[Answer] Garbage is regularly removed, but deliveries are not so regular, also due to intimidation.

[Question] What needs to be done in Crossroads/KTC?

[Answer] I don't want to say anything about Crossroads, but KTC falls under our council. It simply must be improved, that is all.

[Question] Is Khayelitsha a good alternative to Crossroads/KTC?

[Answer] Definitely. We have great hopes for Khayelitsha. If things had been normal, it would have been the pride of the peninsula.

[Question] What do you mean by normal, and what are your complaints about Khayelitsha?

[Answer] Housing. Basic housing units have been built which are very small and the people complain about them. Because of weak construction, rain and dust come through the roof. People would like to have another room built on.

[Question] What percentage of people in your territory would you say are moderates?

[Answer] I would say about three-quarters.

[Question] How strong are the Comrades?

[Answer] Since the announcement of the emergency situation things have calmed down some and the Comrades are no longer so strong.



[Question] But how large are they as a group?

[Answer] I don't think that they are a large group, they could be one-quarter of the population.

[Question] Do you think that the country is on the verge of a revolution?

[Answer] I would not anticipate a revolution if the government listens to the appeal of the people. Those people want things to be normalized.

[Question] What do you mean by normalized?

[Answer] The people want individuals such as (Nelson) Mandela, who was taken into custody so long ago, and other political prisoners to be freed. Mandela is a leader who enjoys worldwide recognition. Then a convention should be set up, or a large meeting, where all the leaders and the government sit down together to iron out issues which they consider important for the improvement of South Africa.

[Question] Do you think that the ANC should also be invited to such talks?

[Answer] Definitely. If those people were to be freed, it would mean that Mandela would also be invited to such a meeting to put his ideas forward.

[Question] Which leaders do you consider the most important representative leaders of the blacks in South Africa?

[Answer] There are so many, and also many organizations of which the leaders should be invited.

[Question] Could you name a few?

[Answer] We have men such as (Chief Minister Mangoshutu) Buthelezi, he is a recognized leader. As I said, Mandela. I don't know who the leaders of the other organizations are, because there are many leaders among them. There is Mr Steve Kgame, who represents all the black city councils. He is a man who should represent the moderates.

[Question] Are you in favor of a one man, one vote system?

[Answer] I can't answer that because I don't know what it means. There are so many interpretations. For me that doesn't mean anything.

[Question] If you had the choice to scrap a law, which one would it be?

[Answer] The Group Areas Act. That is the only one which is an obstacle at the moment.

[Question] Could you explain that?

[Answer] I am thinking of people who would like to invest in property or who want to open a store; that is forbidden by that law.

[Question] If that law were to be eliminated, would you like to leave Langa then?

[Answer] There are people who are in a position to move, who have money.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RADICAL ELEMENTS CAUSE CANCELLATION OF O'BRIEN LECTURES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Intellectual Anarchy"]

[Text] The radicals at the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand have had their way. Lectures to be delivered by visiting Irish academic Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien at those institutions have been canceled. This is sad state of affairs, because it means among other things that the university authorities in question have suffered a painful reverse in allowing their high ideal of academic freedom to be further smothered.

It is an evil day when universities, which should be the cradle of intellectual freedom and communication, cave in to menacing little groups of intolerant thugs, for whom concepts such as order, democracy, and free speech have become no more than hollow words. Isn't this intellectual anarchy?

It would be naive to suppose that the radical elements will be content with their victory. It is their nature to exact their pound of flesh piece by piece. The way in which their demands have been granted may encourage them to take even more extreme action--something against which the same Dr O'Brien has warned.

According to him, the goal of these people is to ultimately decide and to prescribe who may come on campus. There is the danger that they may disrupt the university to such an extent that normal business may be forced to a halt.

The struggle is eventually to control all thoughts and ideas. It is a strategy strongly reminiscent of that described by George Orwell in his alarming glimpses of a future of spiritual enslavement in "Animal Farm" and "1984."

In the interests of academic freedom and educational values, the radicalization of the universities must be halted. Dr O'Brien has advice about how to do so. This kind of element must be taken firmly in hand and not allowed to rule the campuses.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LANGUAGE, INDIAN INDEPENDENCE STILL DIVIDING HNP, KP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 86 p 19

[Article by "Our Political Editor": "Treurnicht on Talks: KP and HNP Ready To Agree"--passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Johannesburg--Apart from the question of the official national language and Indian independence, the Conservative Party (KP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) have reached complete policy agreement.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the KP, confirmed that important policy differences between the two parties have been cleared up in discussions over the past 6 weeks.

He also shares the optimism of Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, that a formal cooperation agreement may soon be reached with an eye to the general election.

In response to questions, Dr Treurnicht said that the great stumbling block between the two far-right parties, namely the KP's involvement in the Vorster era, had been broadly discussed.

"I told them (the HNP) that it is no secret that Mr Vorster and I disagreed about sports policy."

On the 1977 constitutional proposals, however, he had disagreed with the HNP. "We told them that the 1977 proposals (which accepted the KP's members of the Parliament at that time as part of the National Party) was really something entirely different from the tricameral Parliament we have now. Then we had to do with separate parliaments and cabinet boards."

Homelands

"I am not prepared to repudiate Mr Vorster's policy. I don't agree that he is the personification of political deviation in the country," he said.

Nevertheless, the two parties reached complete unanimity on policy concerning black and brown people. These groups must be accommodated in homelands. Both

parties also reject the Boer state policy of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement.

The only differences that still exist concern the official national language and Indian independence. The HNP demands that Afrikaans be recognized as the only national language, while the KP wishes to maintain the status quo.

#### Unification

According to KP policy, the Indians must also receive a homeland, while the HNP will allow them a form of local control as a first step, but has as its ultimate goal the eventual repatriation of all Indians.

Dr Treurnicht said the HNP still does not share the KP's view about the urgent need to unite the two parties. He believes that as long as they remain two parties in alliance, there will be continuing differences over the division of seats and putting up candidates. He will continue to campaign for eventual unification.

There will, however, be talks about seat allocation as soon as possible, but he cannot comment on the likely outcome of such negotiations at this stage. Mr Marais does not expect problems in that connection.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FARMERS MUST COUNTER SANCTIONS TO PREVENT MASS STARVATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by "Our Agriculture Editor": "Jooste to Farmers: Attack Sanctions With Big Changes"]

[Text] In order to combat sanctions, the South African farmer will have to prepare himself for far-reaching structural changes in agriculture aimed at achieving a more market-oriented production, linking producer prices to demand, and developing local markets.

This emerged from the discussions at a regional gathering of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) held yesterday at George.

"We can expect major structural changes and upheavals in agriculture in order to adapt to market-oriented prices," said Mr Kobus Jooste, chairman of the SAAU.

He warned that corn farmers should pay attention to the new maize price system under which maize farmers are paid an increasingly lower price the more they produce. This may result in considerably more corn being produced in the summer grain regions.

At the gathering farmers were warned that they cannot produce more than can be sold. Moreover, local markets will have to be developed to mitigate the consequences of export sanctions. "We must stop talking about sanctions and do more to counteract their consequences," Mr Jooste said. There is always a market for quality products.

Food

According to Mr Jooste, inflation, "the creeping cancer," remains the country's greatest danger. It will wreck the economy if it is not controlled.

Thousands will die of hunger if the agriculture industry goes under along with the tradition of family farms, Mr Jooste said. South Africa is an island in a hostile world, and the time may come when it will no longer be possible to import food.



He pointed to the fact that the average farmer in South Africa currently pays between 35,000 and 40,000 rands in interest on his debt annually. Because of high input costs, it is impossible for him to recover this. Urgent representations to lower the interest rate for farmers continue to be made to the government.

In reference to the farmer's tremendous burden of debt, Mr Jooste said that mistakes had been made in the past by linking financing to the farmer's fixed profits. Future financing must be limited to the farmer's capacity to repay his debt.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEW GAS TURBINE JET ENGINE DEVELOPED BY KRYGKOR

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 86 p 19

[Report "From Our Office": "South Africa's New Jet Engine 'Among the Best'"]

[Text] Stellenbosch--The Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Stellenbosch played a big part in the development of a gas turbine jet engine that is among the best of its kind in the world.

Krygkor recently announced this engine, the first of its kind in South Africa.

The development of the gas turbine jet engine may be of great value to the South African Army, inasmuch as the engine may, for example, be used for unmanned supersonic target planes and low-flying remote-controlled (anti-ship) missiles, according to Prof Vos Hattingh, director of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, who spoke with DIE BURGER yesterday.

The building of this engine is essential for the development of such aircraft and missiles. In light of the sanctions campaign against South Africa, the import of such engines would have been very difficult, Dr Hattingh said.

The engine is not only unique in South Africa, but with its development South Africa has overcome a lag of decades with other countries in the field of jet engines, he said.

The cost of the South African engine compares well with the price of such engines overseas.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering designed and developed the combustion chamber of the gas turbine jet engine, and played an advisory role in the design and development of the engine's compressor.

"Our increasing self-reliance in designing, developing, and producing our own aircraft and missiles makes the need for domestically produced gas turbine engines unavoidable," Professor Hattingh said.

The acquisition of this jet engine technology is of decisive importance for a greater measure of self-sufficiency in the engine industry and also gives South Africa a greater say in this field.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OPEN TO COLOREDS -- Stellenbosch -- The Elsenburg College of Agriculture is strict in the selection of its students and also accepts coloreds who meet those requirements, said Dr Johan Burger, director of the Department of Agriculture's Winter Rainfall Area. According to him, anyone who is qualified will be admitted. Dr Burger was reacting to a question about the plea made by the leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that colleges of agriculture be opened to colored students. A few years ago, five colored students had already studied at Elsenburg. Dr Burger said that he could not comment on how government policy is affected in this regard. Currently, agricultural training falls under internal affairs in the tri-chamber parliamentary system. He said that preference is given to sons of farmers from the Western Cape. The selection requirements are strict and about a hundred requests are rejected every year because accommodations and training equipment are limited. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 86 p 7] 8463

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ON NEW CABINET, MANDELA, REFORM

BM051550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg 5 November SAPA--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today he hoped the reshuffled cabinet of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would have the understanding needed to bring about the changes necessary for democratic reform in South Africa.

Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from an international conference of Christian Democrats in Bonn this week, he said one of the major problems curbing reform in South Africa was the continued imprisonment of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. "It would be a significant step to release him and all political prisoners. It would even halt all the sanctions against South Africa."

While Europeans appreciated the reforms Mr Botha had implemented, only the release of Mandela would secure him as a statesman in international and domestic perceptions.

There could be no National Statutory Council [NSC] if Mandela was not "as free as I am to choose to participate or not," he said. "I will ask my people if they want me to participate in the NSC provided no one accuses me of acting behind the back of Dr Mandela." Before the NSC could start the puppet-clauses in the bill which gave the state president the right to appoint or dismiss members, need to be removed and the tricameral parliament needed to be given the "death sentence."

"We blacks are scared of the NSC, because if we have a part in it it would legitimise the tricameral parliament. [quotations as received]

Another major impediment to reform was that black South Africans were alienated from South Africa. Opposing groups would not talk but rather killed each other. While Inkatha and the ANC differed on strategy in South Africa, he was not opposed to talks with them. "The struggle of black people is bigger than myself and my pride. I am smaller than the need for change in South Africa with the least loss of life."

This "leper syndrome" was even evident in the churches. While he was in West Germany the South African Council of Churches, in which the Anglican Church--of which he was a member--participates, sent a vilifying communication about him to German churches. It disturbed him that the syndrome of black on black conflict was also present in the church. He said he found no solace from his spiritual leaders, like Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, who needed to be conciliators. However, South Africa was already in a post-sanctions era and to survive the churches would have to start self-help schemes to make people self-sufficient before the economic fibre disintegrated, as was the case in Mozambique.

Chief Buthelezi said he received moral support from the Christian Democrats at the conference, representative of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, for his efforts towards a multi-party democracy in South Africa through non-violent means. "The Christian Democrats felt they should get together to express their solidarity in being democrats as well as Christians. I am a Christian. Inkatha is waging a struggle for democracy and South Africa needs to be a multi-party democracy after deliberation," Chief Buthelezi said.

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CSO: 3400/404

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA VICTIM OF 'DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

MB071913 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Anton Harbor Report: "Inkatha Also on 'Disinfo' Hit List"]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha has been a victim of covert government efforts to discredit legal black political organisations and restrict publicity about them.

Last week the WEEKLY MAIL revealed that civil servants had been involved in a disinformation campaign, using their official positions to discredit and spread disunity with lawful black political organisations.

Now it has been established that officials in the former Department of Foreign Affairs and Information were instructed to ensure Inkatha does not become a "political power-base" for the African National Congress.

They were to do this by making contact with local media "to restrict publicity for Inkatha." They were to report monthly on progress in fulfilling these instructions.

These instructions were issued in 1984. It is not known whether they are still in force.

Asked to comment yesterday, Buthelezi said: "This comes as no surprise to me and once and for all should vindicate what I have been saying for many years.

"It is time the government came to grips with the fact that whatever they try to do will fail because black South Africa is determined to be free and we will not rest until we are liberated."

The disinformation campaign involved the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and the Joint Management Centres (JMC's), the shadowy local branches of the State Security Council. Hundreds of JMC's and sub- and min-JMC's exist around the country.

Officials had been instructed to use "sympathetic media" to spread disinformation and to find publications that could be "bought" for this purpose. Particular targets named were the United Democratic Front and the SA Council of Sport.



Asked to comment on the "disinformation scandal," the Bureau for Information this week said it was "in no position to comment on activities allegedly carried out by the (former) Department of Foreign Affairs and Information."

The bureau described the WEEKLY MAIL's story as "unsourced and unsubstantiated allegations."

"You may also be interested to learn that the bureau does not carry out clandestine operations and does not administer any secret funds," it said.

However, the WEEKLY MAIL has established that the bureau is extensively involved in the JMC's, which are shrouded in secrecy and have been accused of involvement in disinformation. The disinformation campaign was undertaken through the department as well as through the JMC's.

Although the hundreds of JMC's, min- and sub-JMC's that exist around the country are now openly acknowledged as a key part of the government's response to the current crisis, their operations are still covert.

All JMC, min- and sub-JMC members, for example, have to get security clearance before they can join. Although this has always been the case, it has been severely tightened up in recent months--despite official claims that the JMC's are "not a secret."

Almost all JMC documents, according to sources close to the structure, are marked "secret" and are delivered to JMC members by representatives of the military amid tight security.

The role of the Security Forces on the JMC's--almost all of them have as chairmen members of the military or police--is such that even some JMC members feel that unless they are on the Security Force-Dominated Joint Intelligence Committee of their JMC, they are not fully informed about JMC activities.

JMC members confirm that control of the web-like structure lies firmly in the hands of South Africa's "security family"--The National Intelligence Service, the Security Police, the SA Police and Military Intelligence.

The WEEKLY MAIL can reveal that JMC's discuss a wide range of matters--some involving attempts to cut through red tape in order to address local grievances, others involving only security and political matters.

For example, JMC's in the northern Transvaal are briefed on the situation in neighbouring states, including the activities of RENAMO, ZAPU, ZANU and the ANC and these are extensively discussed. Also discussed were activities at the University of the North.

The Tzaneen JMC once discussed a textbook being used in the local black schools. The JMC recommended the withdrawal of the book.

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CSO: 3400/404

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN REPORTER DISCUSSES UNREST

MB061844 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 6 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been another outbreak of violence in Soweto over rent boycotts. There has already been a chapter of incidents involving security forces attempting to evict people who are refusing to pay rents because they don't recognize the government-sponsored local council. Now there have been fresh clashes and a number of deaths. Julian Borja asked Thammy Mazway, of the SOWETAN newspaper, what had happened:

[Begin recording] [Mazway] Well, there was rumor in Orlando West last night that there were going to be some evictions and then the residents rallied and barricaded the street and prepared for these evictions. This has been the case in all of Soweto where residents have formed themselves into street committees and these street committees are opposing any evictions. So, in Orlando West they prepared themselves and when some policemen came, including the security forces and the Town Council policemen, then there was a confrontation between the two and as a result four people were killed. Now, we have established the identities of two of the people and we are still trying to establish the identity of the two other people believed to have been killed. And the area is quite tense right now and what I think has made it quiet today is the fact that it has been raining since last night and people are mostly indoors and thus the streets are vitrually (?clear), but feelings are running high and it is quite obvious that the community is now preparing iteself, I mean, to resist evictions at whatever costs.

[Borja] So, you think that the council will carry on its campaign to evict council tenants.

[Mazway] Well, obviously the Town Council about 3 weeks ago held a press conference in which they announced that they nave lost about 59 million rands in revenue, in rent revenue, and obviously they are now running on debts on money that has been borrowed from the government and they are now trying to clamp down on the rent boycotts, but as far as I can read the situation I think that they are just knocking their heads against the wall. [End recording]

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CSO: 3400/404

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH BOYCOTT GROUP MEETS BUSINESS LEADER

MB061324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 6 November, SAPA--The acting spokesman for Port Elizabeth [PE] Consumer Boycott Committee Mr Mike Xhego, confirmed today that the committee had held "informal and fruitful talks" with Mr Tony Gilson, director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, in an attempt to resolve problems pertaining to the present situation in black townships.

Mr Xhego, who is also vice-president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, said it appeared the chamber was committed to trying to find solutions to current problems.

He said "common ground was established and both groups agreed on certain issues discussed."

"As a result of the frank discussions with business representatives, certain issues were cleared and we have taken note of the problems being experienced by the white business community," Mr Xhego said.

But he pointed out that the committee stood by its short-term demands for ending the boycott in Port Elizabeth, which included the release of detained CBC spokesman, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, Mr Henry Fazzie and other community leaders.

The informal talks followed a call by the president of the PC Chamber of Commerce, Mr Carl Coetzer, on Tuesday for boycott committee members to come forward and present their grievances to the business sector following the reinstatement of the consumer boycott on Monday.

In a statement issued after the meeting, Mr Gilson said the chamber would be making representations to various authorities in the near future.

Mr Xhego dismissed reports that there was confusion about the boycott in the townships, saying that boycott organisers were conducting a door-to-door campaign explaining the aims of the boycott to residents.

He also appealed to township youths to exercise discipline and not to intimidate "our parents" during the boycott, stating that boycott organisers were monitoring the boycott themselves "the right way."

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CSO: 3400/404

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL-KWAZULU INDABA MODEL FOR NATIONAL REFORM

MB071150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, 7 November SAPA--The Natal-KwaZulu Indaba was an event of great significance for the country as a whole, said the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr J.H. Steyn. He was speaking in Durban yesterday at the Natal Open Day, when he introduced the region's new policy director, Mr Obed Kunene.

"I believe it can be said that the Indaba for the first time has provided people in other parts of the country with an example of the workability of establishing negotiations at a level which does not require acquiescence in stalemate, waiting for the larger issue of debate at central government level to begin. It is also apparent that a majority of participants in the Indaba, one way or another, are committed to an outcome which would allow those presently not taking part to have a full opportunity of entering the political arena if and when a solution achieved here is indeed accepted by the government and implemented."

Even if the Indaba is not completely successful, it provided lessons that would not be lost on the country as a whole. "Even a breakdown of consensus will serve to show just how much hard work is required before South Africans across a wider spectrum of political groupings can achieve an effective compromise sufficient to provide legitimacy and stability." The Indaba already made a political contribution to the country by publishing a bill of rights which stimulated the government into thinking on similar lines.

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CSO: 3400/404

SOUTH AFRICA

CROSSROADS, KTC RESIDENTS TO SUE MINISTER FOR DAMAGES

MB121152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, 12 November, SAPA--Former Crossroads and KTC residents are to sue the minister of law and order for sums amounting to at least R5 million.

In all, 3300 separate claims are involved, most of them for property lost or damaged when the camps were destroyed in May and June.

The squatters allege police took part in unlawful attacks on homes, or failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the attacks in circumstances where they could and should have acted.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre in Cape Town, which is involved in preparing the claims, said: "We believe the case is unprecedented in terms of the number of claims out of one set of circumstances."

He said that in theory the courts were faced with hearing each of the 3,300 suits because no facility existed under South African law for the collective action to be brought.

Smaller claims--to be heard in the magistrates court--ranged between R200 and R5,000, but several would have to be heard in the supreme court because of the large sums claimed, he said.

The largest claim is for R100,000 arising from the destruction of the Methodist Church in Africa at KTC.

The spokesman said squatters decided to sue for damages after the then minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, decided in August not to oppose a final order restraining security forces and "witdoeke" [white scarves] from attacking the KTC squatter camp.

He said several peninsula legal firms were completing the first 1,500 claims. Many summons had been served and the rest would be delivered by early December. About 15 legal firms would be involved in the actions.

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CSO: 3400/404

SOUTH AFRICA

WITNESSES CLAIM POLICE KILL SEVEN IN RENT DISPUTE

MB091106 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Orlando West residents claimed this week that the police shot and killed at least seven people in the township--following an alleged threat to evict a family owing rent while a police spokesman said the death toll was three.

The Bureau for Information said last night that the police had "checked and double-checked" the claims and could confirm that three people had died and eight were wounded.

But some residents claim the number of those killed could be as high as 15 as some of those who were taken to [the] hospital had since died.

The killings took place on Wednesday in what residents described as a night of wild shooting in Orlando West and later, Phomolong and Dube.

No resident who provided the newspaper with information was prepared to be named.

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CSO: 3400/404



SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW ID--Pretoria, 4 November, SAPA--A total of 1,660,340 black people had applied for the new uniform identity document since the programme started at the beginning of May and up to the end of October, the Department of Home Affairs said in Pretoria today. During the week 27 to 31 October, applications were received at a rate of 16,159 per day, it said in a statement. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 4 Nov 86 MB] /12232

CISKEI RESTRICTS TRANSKEIANS--A statement from the Ciskei's director of information this afternoon announced that all Transkeians and people resident in Transkei will only be permitted to enter the Ciskei if they have a valid passport or travel document. Anyone who wanted to take up residence in Ciskei will have to make a formal application. This will also apply to people already resident in the territory. There is some doubt as to Ciskei's ability to enforce the ruling as there are no border posts at all on its frontiers. The statement said the ruling was an endeavour to, in its words, eliminate conduct aimed at the security of the state. It pointed to the recent abduction of two security officers, the freeing from jail of Charles Sebe, and what it calls persistent threats from forces within the Transkeian authorities towards Ciskei. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86 MB] /12232

TBV FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET--The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa and the four independent states agree that the struggle in southern Africa is being waged on the basis of ideology and on the basis of color. Mr Botha and the foreign ministers of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and Venda held talks in Pretoria today on several topics concerning this subcontinent. Ciskei was not represented at the talks, but President Sebe sent a message to Mr Botha which was read at the meeting. Mr Botha said the security situation in southern Africa, the sanction campaign and how it will affect all countries, and economic development were discussed at the talks. The countries also agreed to sign an extradition agreement on 20 November when heads of government for the five countries hold talks in Pretoria. The agenda for the talks was also finalized at today's meeting. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 6 Nov 86 MB] /12232

PAC OFFICIAL INVITED TO WASHINGTON--A pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] official is to meet with top Washington aides. Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the banned PAC (Gora Ebrahim) has said he has been invited by the U.S. State Department for talks in the American Capital. Mr (Ebrahim said it is the first time the State Department has made such a proposal. The PAC official made the announcement while addressing the UN General Assembly's apartheid debate. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 86 MB] /12232

SOUTH AFRICA

BOESAK DISCUSSES DISMISSAL OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM

MB047107 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] You may remember that over a year ago now, Dr Alan Boesak and other prominent antiapartheid campaigners were arrested in Cape Town on the eve of a public march to demand the release of the black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. Since that time Dr Boesak has been laboring under the burden of stringent restrictions imposed as conditions of his being freed on bail. He has not been allowed, for instance, to air controversial topics in public. Well, today as so often with such cases in South Africa, Dr Boesak found that the prosecution was dropping its charges of subversion. The BBC's Graham Leach asked Dr Boesak then for his reaction to news of the courtroom decision:

[Begin recording] [Boesak] Well, I am not very surprised, because I have always said we believe that they did not have any real charges at all against me. The state for the last year has been abusing the due process of law. By trying to use the courts to actually impose restrictions on me that they otherwise could have done only through a banning order. I also think there might have been some pressure. I think it was becoming quite clear that it was ridiculous that they used those charges on 20 September 1985 simply to be able to say to the world if Boesak was detained, well he was not detained without trial. We actually bring him into court and we will get proof to the world that he has behaved treasonous. Now, I think that was the idea then, but to drag this out for a whole year was quite preposterous in the end. I think plainly the state saw the (?foolishness) of the whole affair.

[Leach] Does the fact that they dropped charges against you, a leading anti-apartheid activist in this country, lead you to believe that they may be thinking of dropping similar charges relating to people currently standing trial in a major treason case, the one at Delmas?

[Boesak] I would hope so. But I think [words indistinct] they were forced to. There has been a lot of attention on my case, and I have not been in nearly the same precarious situation as the 22 in the Delmas case. I had been free even though I was out on bail. They have been kept in jail for more than a year now. I think that that will only happen when there is enough pressure and enough attention from the international community on the Delmas case.

[Leach] During the period under which these charges have been [words indistinct] publicly on certain political issues in this country. Now will the fact that these charges have been dropped make any real difference to you given that you will still be subject to the emergency regulations which have since come into force?

[Boesak] Yes, I think the question now is simply a need to sit down and talk with myself, as it were, and decide whether the situation in South Africa is so serious that I would risk running afoul of the authorities under the emergency regulations and still call for sanctions and now openly speak on disinvestment, which I could not have done over the last year. That is something that I would have to really make up my mind on and decide for myself within the next few days. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/403

SOUTH AFRICA

NRP INITIATES DRIVE FOR MODERATE ALLIANCE

MB091659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1655 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg 9 November SAPA--The New Republic Party [NRP] is to initiate a multi-party alliance of moderates, the party leader, Mr Bill Sutton, said in a statement today. At a meeting of the NRP Federal Council in Johannesburg yesterday, delegates authorised the urgent initiation of a multi-party alliance. A contact would be made with leaders of political parties in all sections of the population who were "dedicated to the maintenance of parliamentary democracy and the free enterprise system," Mr Sutton said.

The NRP saw the formation of an alliance of moderates as the only alternative to the "continuing nationalist paralysis and gross mismanagement of South African affairs." "The alliance proposed will transcend the present divisions in moderate opposition politics and rally the moderates of all communities to meet the towering challenges of our times."

The NRP called on all moderates to give their support to black moderates who "alone can organise black communities to quell the violence in their areas" and bring the peace necessary to allow elections to be held.

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CSO: 3400/403

SOUTH AFRICA

#### WESTERN TRANSVAAL NG MEMBERS OPPOSE SYNOD'S DECISIONS

MB100828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Coligny, 10 November, SAPA--Another group of NG [Dutch Reformed] Church members opposed to the general synod's resolutions on apartheid and non-racial services has added their support to a protest meeting planned for 28 November.

In a statement released today, the 175 NG Church members from areas in the western Transvaal said they would try to attract as many dissatisfied members as possible to the meeting, to be held in Pretoria's Skilpadsaal.

The meeting was announced on 1 November after a gathering of disenchanted NG Church members in Pretoria. They resolved to hold a mass meeting to decide on coordinated action country wide against the synod's resolutions.

The western Transvaal members met in Lichtenburg on Saturday and resolved unanimously to reject the synod's decisions that church membership should be open to all, its "undefined judgment" of apartheid, its "encouragement" of multi-racial services and its "overemphasis" of church unity across racial lines.

In condemning the synod's resolution on apartheid, the Lichtenburg meeting said this would bring countless apartheid measures under suspicion.

"Separate residential areas and schools, separate facilities and voters rolls are also apartheid measures," the statement said.

The statement also appealed to other NG Church members not to leave the church hastily but to wait for the decisions of the meeting on 28 November.

Saturday's meeting was attended by NG Church members from Biesiesvlei, Bospoort, Coligny, Lichtenburg, Mafeking, Nietverdiend, Ottosdal, Saanieshof, Ventersdorp and Zeerust.

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CSO: 3400/403

SOUTH AFRICA

SEVEN ACTIVISTS BANNED FROM ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVITIES

MB071238 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 November, SAPA--Seven activists have been banned from taking part in anti-apartheid activities.

The seven, members of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [JODAC], the end Conscription Campaign and Black Sash, have been prohibited under the Public Safety Act of 1953 from taking part in any activities of the Black Sash, Detainees Parents Support Committee, the End Conscription Campaign [ECC], the Federation of Transvaal Women, JODAC, the National Education Union of South Africa and the United Democratic Front.

Those restricted are: Karen Cooper, Colin Purkey, Marguerite Schneider, Joy Harnden, Shiela Weinberg, Aneene Dawber and Annemarie Rademeyer.

The restriction orders which were issued yesterday prohibit them from activities which will have the effect of inciting members of the public to support or promote a call for:

- The release of detainees or political prisoners
- The ending of the state of emergency
- Unbanning of the African National Congress
- Withdrawal of the South African Defence Force
- Resignation of members of the House of Delegates and the House of representatives
- Ending of compulsory military service
- Protest against any action by a force

A JODAC spokesman said that on receiving their orders, the members were told the restrictions were an alternative to detention.



He said JODAC condemned this "violation of human rights."

"The government is clearly unable to work towards a solution acceptable to the majority and can only maintain itself by silencing all forms of real opposition."

He said the government was not prepared to tolerate any criticism "especially in the field of human rights and democracy."

The Transvaal region of the Black Sash said in a statement it was "appalled" at the restriction orders.

"This increasing use of restriction orders appears to be part of a concerted attempt to break the spine of extra-parliamentary anti-apartheid action and is an ominous return to bannings. The government has backtracked on a major reform, that of lifting banning orders in July 1983," said the statement.

It said it was unfortunate that this decision was taken on the eve of the state president's meeting with businessmen at which major reform initiatives would be discussed.

"We are concerned that the state should be taking action against those involved in peaceful and non-violent protest against apartheid policies," said the statement.

Black Sash said they called on the state president and the new minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok "to prove their commitment to reform."

Sheila Weinberg, who is a member of Black Sash, the ECC and JODAC was previously house-arrested from November 1976 to 1981 and then banned in terms of the Internal Security Act from 1981 to July 1983, said the statement.

Other Black Sash members served with restrictions orders in recent weeks include: Louis Vale, Ann Burroughs and Priscilla Hall from Grahamstown.

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CSO: 3400/403

SOUTH AFRICA

BOOK SAYS ANC'S 'TRUE NATURE' AIMS FOR WESTERN COLLAPSE

MB070759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "The ANC"]

[Text] Anyone doubting the true nature and aims of the ANC will find an accurate summing up given by an eminent authority--the chairman of the All-Party Defense Group in the British House of Lords, Lord Chalfont. In a foreword to a publication on the ANC, Lord Chalfont says that far from the popular myth that the ANC is a nationalist movement dedicated to the peaceful establishment of majority rule in South Africa, it is a terrorist organization perpetrating the most horrifying acts of violence to achieve its political aims. Chief among these aims, he says, is the overthrow of the South African Government, and its replacement with a one-party revolutionary regime. The publication with which Lord Chalfont associates himself, is entitled "The ANC, A Soviet Task Force." It is written by an acknowledged authority on world terrorism, Mr Keith Campbell, of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, based in London.

The book makes it clear that the ANC's intention is the transformation of South Africa into a one-party communist-dominated state. The book makes a close comparison of statements made by the ANC, the South African Communist Party, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to demonstrate that the ideologies, policies, aims, and tactics of all three organizations are very similar.

It contends that for more than a year all the members of the Executive Committee of the ANC are active supporters of communist parties. It also asserts that members of the ANC's military wing are trained in terrorist camps in Libya, Angola, and Tanzani, with Soviet and East German equipment. The most promising cadets receive advance training in Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The director of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, Mrs Jillian Becker, says in her comment on the publication that [the] West should be careful not to help deliver the people of South Africa into the hands of a terrorist organization. If the ANC were to take the country into the communist camp, she says, the strategic consequences for the West would be nothing short of disastrous.

This is the irony: The ANC, feted by the Western world's liberal politicians and media, is being directed by the communist camp as one of the main vehicles for bringing about the eventual downfall of the West.

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CSO: 3400/405

SOUTH AFRICA

NECC URGES DET TO RECONSIDER SCHOOL CLOSURE

MB071541 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1533 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 November, SAPA--The National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] called on the Department of Education today to reconsider its "cruel and inhuman" closure of an additional 40 schools in the eastern Cape.

The NECC condemned the closure as "a cruel act of oppression calculated at victimising the affected communities, and further keeping them in a situation of perpetual ignorance."

The criticism was released in a statement in Johannesburg today by the organization's national coordinator, Mr Eric Molobi.

"These latest announcements are a slap in the face of the NECC and the entire communities it represents."

The NECC's parents, teachers and pupils wanted a normal school situation.

"We therefore call upon DET to reconsider that cruel and inhuman decision, to think of the thousands of parents who worry about their children daily."

The NECC said the Department of Education would have to take the blame for the consequences of the closure.

"The NECC wishes to place it on record that DET must take the blame squarely for whatever consequences that shall engulf the townships in the immediate future."

The DET should endeavour to create a situation for meaningful talks with parents, teachers, pupils and their legitimate organisations, the NECC stated.

"In this regard, it would have made sense and indicated goodwill to announce that all schools shall reopen next year, that detained NECC members and students and teachers shall be released in order to embark on discussions with community organisations forthwith."

The DET's recent actions indicated a crucial turning point of heightened hostility on the part of the DET.

Those actions, the NECC said, were:

--The closing down of 73 schools;

--The detention of and refusal to release NECC officials;

--An alleged smear campaign against the NECC through the media, TV and pamphlets;

--The refusal to clear the way for talks with the NECC.

This action happened at the end of a "disasterous" educational year and on the threshold of an uncertain academic year.

"This is a time which calls for bold action aimed at reconstruction and mending," the NECC said.

The NECC rejected alleged attempts by the DET to link the NECC's desire for talks with the suggestion that they should first include Inkatha in its ranks.

"The NECC is not a violent tribal organisation.

"This suggestion we see as an attempt to blackmail us and to browbeat us into (an) irrelevant government controlled organisation.

"We find it unacceptable that the government should only now question the NECC's "people's education" programme would continue undisturbed.

Research into the curriculum would go on.

"The NECC calls on the DET to reconsider.

"Let the international world see, let the peace-loving communities within South Africa see for themselves it is not the NECC which is hostile and intransigent," the NECC statement concluded.

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CSO: 3400/403

SOUTH AFRICA

ACADEMIC VIEWS WAYS OF ENDING ISOLATION

MB051151 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1118 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 5 November SAPA--Without an all-new government, there is only one way for South Africa to break out of isolation and return to international respectability--via a government in which blacks are the senior partners, whites the juniors.

This was finely argued by Professor Deon Geldenhuys of Rand Afrikaans University at the annual convention of the Federated Chamber of Industries today.

Speaking on "South Africa's international isolation," Professor Geldenhuys said the answer was to be found in "domestic legitimacy."

This, he said: "in turn requires at the very least, a power-sharing arrangement involving the black majority.

"It seems inconceivable the blacks will accept a system in which their numerical preponderance is not reflected in both the legislature and the executive.

"Under such an arrangement, the National Party [NP]--as an exclusively white party--could at best be a junior partner in a coalition or national unity government.

"And that, of course, means that the National Party will have lost, probably irredeemably, its monopoly of political power."

Professor Geldenhuys said he "begged to differ" with Mr Kobie Coetzee, minister of justice, that a government, whose policies lead to international ostracism, can reform itself out of isolation--and still remain in power.

Mr Coetzee said at the recent National Party congress in Bloemfontein: The NP can lead South Africa out of isolation without reforming itself out of power....

Professor Geldenhuys said it was instructive that in the case of recent outcast states, their return to international acceptance was preceded by a change of government and not merely of policy.

"One can refer to Greece, Spain, Portugal and Argentina, as well as the pariah par excellence, Rhodesia.

"Admittedly," he said, "the cause of the changes of government was not in the first case the state's ostracism, but the lifting of isolation was....

"Could we nonetheless conclude that the changes are generally small that a government, whose policies led to that state's ostracism, can reform itself, while remaining in power, out of isolation?"

His answer was that it could not.

"There are countries that have, in this day and age, voluntarily tried to seal themselves off from the world: Burma, Albania, Bhutan, the People's Republic of China.

"But self-isolation provides no free lunches; these are relatively underdeveloped societies and isolation has certainly not helped them to overcome development problems.

"For a country to survive reasonably in isolation, it should either be highly developed, prosperous and self-sufficient to cater for its needs; or so underdeveloped, agrarian and traditional that the population has only very basic needs that can readily be met from domestic sources."

South Africa, as a relatively developed country, is heavily integrated into and dependent on the outside world. "This applied not only to our economic, financial and technological requirements, but also to socio-cultural needs.

As Dr Denis Worrall said recently, ours is too sophisticated a society to turn its back on the world.

If it is then in South Africa's interests to break out of isolation and if it is recognised that there is a direct correlation between isolation and apartheid, we must finally address the question: Is the South African government willing or able to introduce the necessary political changes that would end our isolation?"

Professor Geldenhuys dealt at length with the main indicators of South Africa's isolation, including:

- The assault on the country's world diplomatic network
- The dwindling membership of inter-governmental organisations
- the difficulties with international treaties
- Difficulties with official visits to SA
- The UN avalanche of denunciations and punitive measures
- The contraction of economic interaction
- Sanctions, boycotts and the disinvestment lobby



--Private sanctions, as in the celebrated case of Chase Manhattan's decision to suspend further loans to South Africa

--Military isolation via arms embargoes, breaking of treaties and alliances

--Socio-cultural isolation, as in bans on artists and entertainers, books, suspension of membership of world cultural bodies

--Blockages to tourism and international travel

--Isolation of religious affiliates

--Affronts in the humanitarian field, as in South Africa's expulsion from the Red Cross

Professor Geldenhuys: "If we apply all the indicators of isolation to today's principal pariah states, one would probably find that South Africa is on the whole more isolated than either Israel or Chile.

"The closest modern analogy to our case is Taiwan, which is in some respects more isolated than South Africa, in some ways less.

"However, South Africa differs from Taiwan, Israel and Chile in that its isolation is combined with more intense international pressure and punishment than they experience.

"Also unique is that in South Africa there is a far larger and stronger segment of opinion favouring isolation than in the other pariah states.

"Additionally, exiled South African organisations are highly active and influential in promoting the country's further isolation."

The damage and powers for destruction which isolation can cause include:

--Diplomatic ostracism means we cannot play our role as a middle-ranking power in international politics.

--Economic isolation can be partly overcome but is particularly costly for a trading nation with massive employment and development need.

--Military isolation can also be partly overcome but is very expensive and certain technology is simply available only from overseas.

"For long," says Professor Geldenhuys, "the government publicly refused to admit the patently obvious link between external isolation and internal policies.

"Now it has apparently accepted that the only way out of isolation is through domestic political change...."

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR RESPECT FOR MALAWI SOVEREIGNTY

MB080907 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Southern Africa"]

[Text] Destabilization has long been an ugly facet of the everyday situation in southern Africa. Now, an alarming new element has been identified in the destabilization syndrome. That new element is the plotting by sovereign governments to overthrow other sovereign governments.

President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi has over the past 22 years constructed a solid foundation of political stability and steady economic advancement on which his country can build her future. He has been a statesman of stature and vision who has been a moderating influence in a volatile subcontinent. In the process, he has incurred the enmity of radical and Marxist rulers in neighboring states.

Last month President Samora Machel, using as a pretext Dr Banda's supposed support for the Mozambican liberation movement, decided to depose his brother head of state. He sought and obtained the support of the prime minister of Zimbabwe for the conspiracy against Dr Banda. Also involved in the conspiracy were the governments of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The reality is that African governments are willing to use sophisticated communist weapons to overthrow a brother African government.

At Nkomati, 2 and 1/2 years ago, the late President Machel solemnly declared that he would strictly respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign equality, political independence, and inviolability of the borders of all states. Any departure from that commitment could unleash a chain reaction that could engulf the whole of southern Africa in conflict. Adherence to the commitment, on the other hand, would put the subcontinent on the road to stability, peace, and progress. It is to be hoped that the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe will return to that road in sincerity and integrity.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SABC SAYS CHISSANO ELECTION GIVES MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

MB050616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The election of Joaquim Chissano as president of Mozambique is unlikely to lead to any dramatic changes in the near future, given the unsettled state of his country and his need to consolidate his position. Nevertheless, his international experience and pragmatic views will increasingly influence government policies, providing a somewhat more hopeful outlook for Mozambique itself and for stability in southern Africa. At this time, Mozambique needs more than anything a government with a practical approach to tackling its economic and civil distress.

Mr Chissano is generally described as a pragmatic Marxist. In the late sixties he actually had to go into hiding for a time when Frelimo's hardline Soviet faction rebelled against the leadership and Eduardo Mondlane was murdered. As foreign minister fluent in four languages he won respect as a shrewd and articulate spokesman for his country.

In internal affairs, President Chissano has adopted a similar position to that of his predecessor on dealings with Renamo. He has said his government will continue to pursue the war in order to end war in Mozambique. Whether he will have any greater success with that strategy of confrontation remains to be seen.

It is in economic affairs rather than on internal security that he has differed with the rigidly doctrinaire Marxist approach of others in government. Earlier this year, he opposed President Machel by calling for tenants of state-owned houses to be allowed to buy their properties and for private transport operators to be legalized.

Since his election he has undertaken to continue recent economic reforms including encouragement of Western private investment and private ownership of small farms.

In foreign policy, Mr Chissano has stated his commitment to nonalignment and his opposition to allowing Mozambique to join any military bloc. Of particular significance for South and southern Africa, he recently reaffirmed his support

for the Nkomati Accord. With reference to disputes over its enforcement, he said the treaty was not dead and Mozambique would try to fulfill it as well as it could if South Africa was prepared to do the same.

In this matter as in others prospects for Mozambique will continue to depend on its government's readiness to accept the obligations that accompany benefits. The cooperative provisions of the Nkomati Accord are generous in the economic advantages that would accrue to Mozambique from their implementation, but the accord also imposes an obligation on the parties not to permit hostile action, such as ANC terrorism, against each other from within their borders.

So also Mozambique's chances of attracting Western investment depend on whether its leaders are prepared to act with flexibility in resolving political conflict and restoring stability. The lead given by the new president will affect the lives of millions of people and in one way or another will have no small impact on the affairs of the subcontinent.

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